

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA



THE COLLECTION OF
NORTH CAROLINIANA

G331
N87L
1956/58

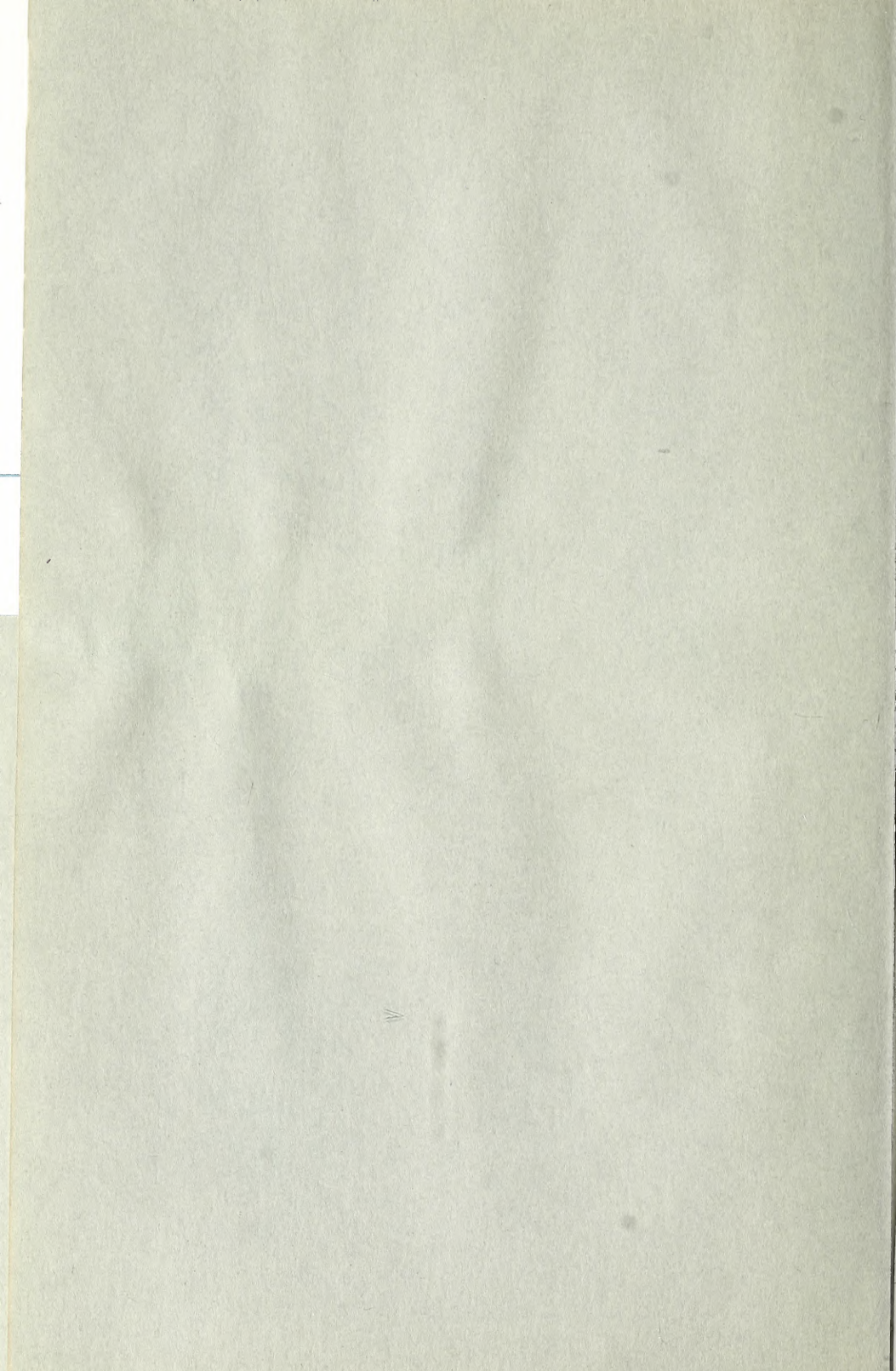
UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



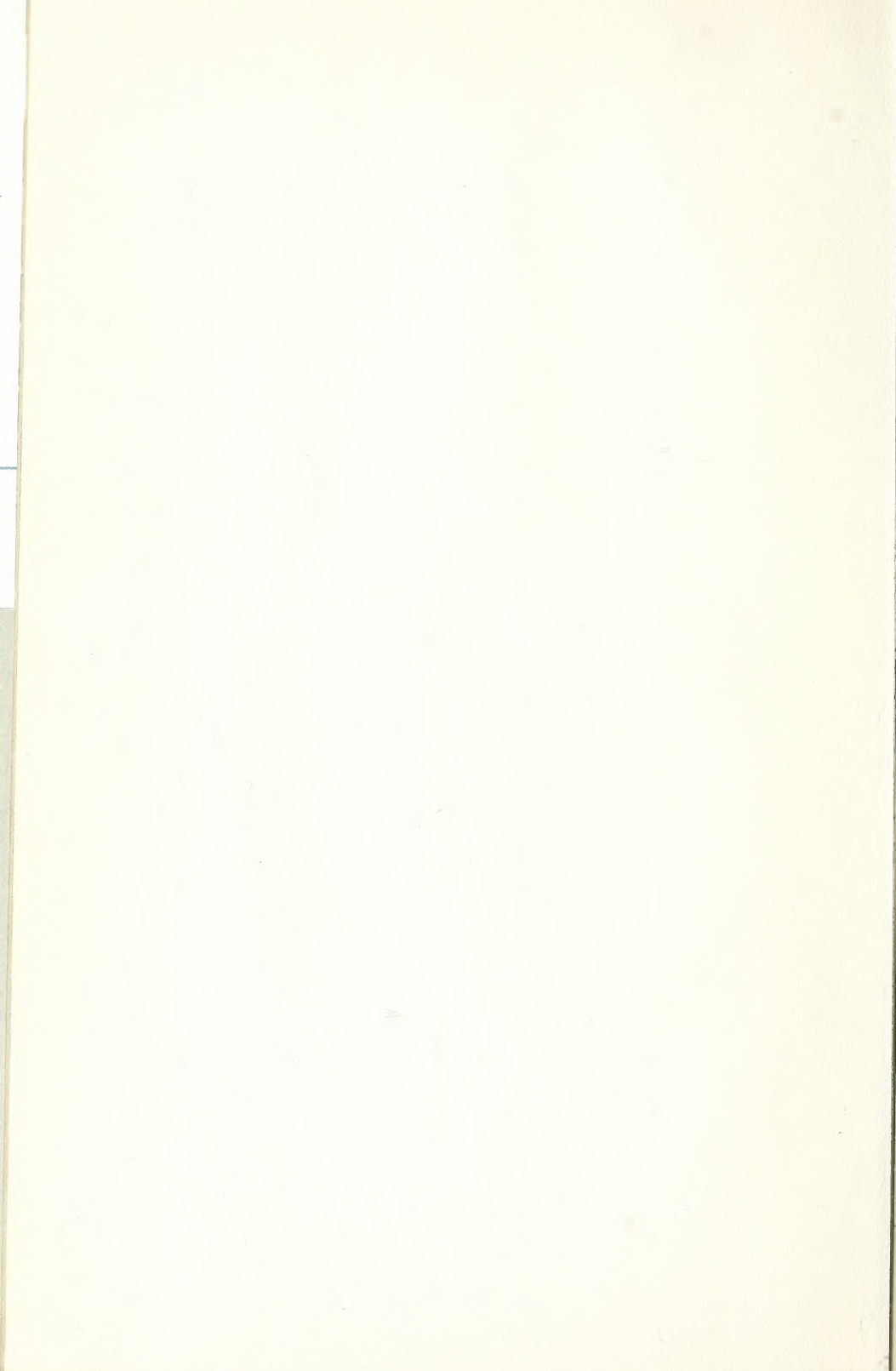
00033939212

**This book must not
be taken from the
Library building.**

--	--	--







N 87L
1956/58

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF


THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1958

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANK CRANE, Commissioner
RALEIGH

7



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Ensuring Democracy through Digital Access (NC-LSTA)

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1958

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANK CRANE, Commissioner
RALEIGH

EDITED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE
FALL, 1958

PRESSES OF
OWEN G. DUNN CO.
NEW BERN, N. C.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE HONORABLE LUTHER H. HODGES

Governor of North Carolina

Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Hodges:

I have the honor and pleasure of submitting to you herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor covering the biennial period of July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958.

In transmitting this report to you, I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the record of sound and useful accomplishments and service to the people of North Carolina which are recorded in this volume.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank Crane". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

FRANK CRANE,

Commissioner of Labor.

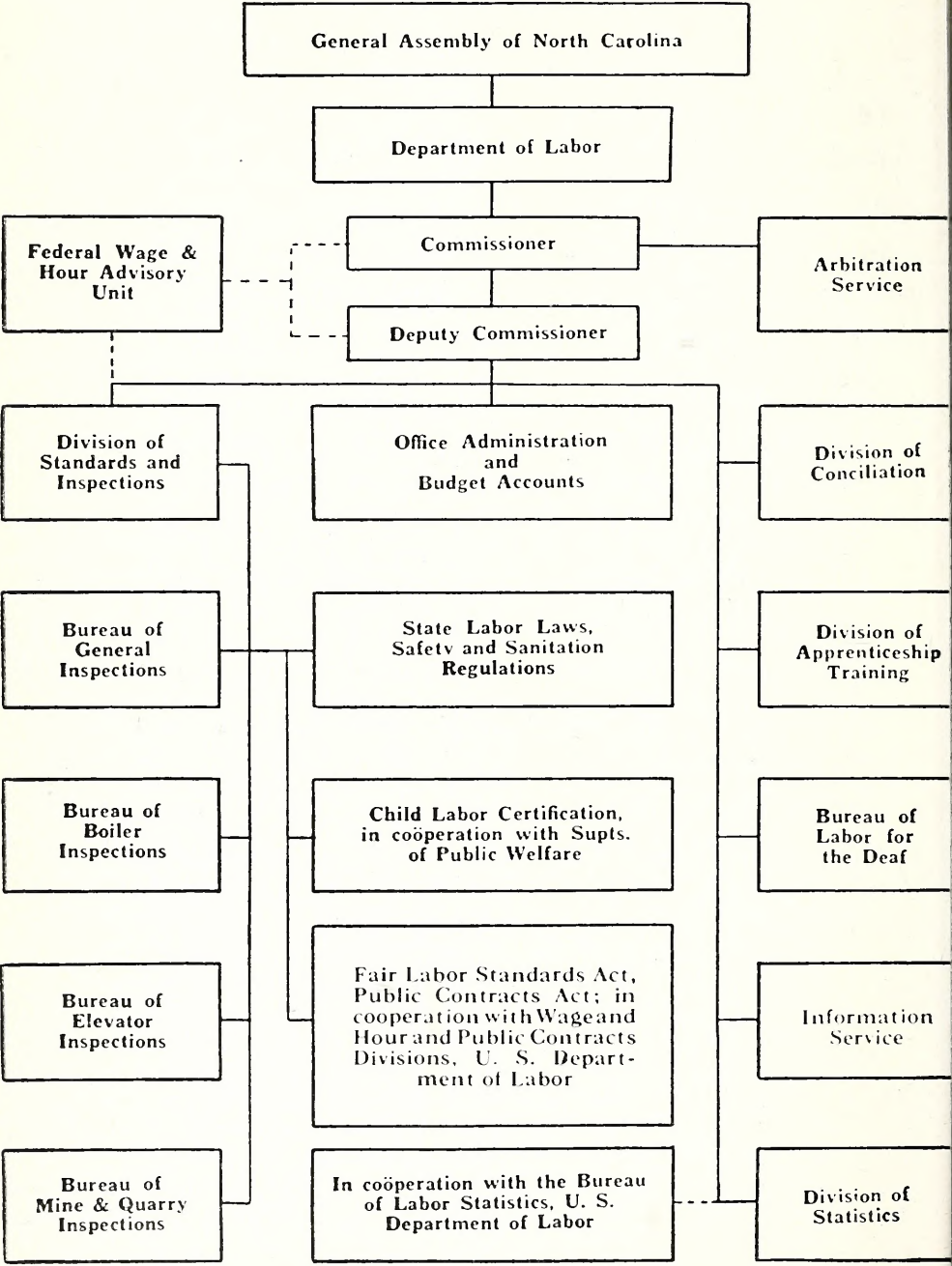
p40110



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Letter of Transmittal.....	3
Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor.....	7
Report of Expenditures.....	15
Division of Standards and Inspections.....	17
Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspections.....	19
Wage and Hour Investigations.....	22
Boiler Inspections.....	24
Elevator Inspections.....	29
Mine and Quarry Inspections.....	32
Construction Safety Inspections.....	37
Special Safety Services.....	38
Division of Conciliation and Arbitration.....	44
Division of Apprenticeship Training.....	51
Bureau of Labor for the Deaf.....	58
Information Service.....	62
Division of Statistics.....	63
Index of Statistical Tables.....	113

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

North Carolina's industrial population of more than a million employed working people experienced two relatively prosperous years during the biennial period from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958. This was true in spite of the economic recession which started in the latter part of 1957 and lasted for about eight months, during which time a considerable amount of unemployment developed in some of the State's major industries.

Total nonagricultural employment in the State dropped 1.6 per cent from 1,075,800 in July 1956 to 1,059,000 in July 1958. This decrease was caused almost entirely by the 3.9 per cent drop in factory employment, from 460,000 in July 1956 to 442,200 in July 1958, which developed as a result of the nationwide recession. Employment in the State's non-manufacturing industries actually increased during the biennium, rising fractionally from 615,800 in July 1956 to 616,800 in July 1958.

The significant fact, however, is not that factory employment decreased but that the percentage of decrease in North Carolina was only about half as large as in the entire nation. Factory employment during the biennial period dropped seven per cent throughout the United States, decreasing from 16,319,000 in July 1956 to 15,165,000 in July 1958, while the corresponding decrease in North Carolina was only 3.9 per cent. This fact indicates that North Carolina's factory workers were less hard hit by the recession than were the workers in a number of states where heavy manufacturing industries predominate.

Factory Earnings Rise Six Per Cent

The earnings of North Carolina factory workers increased more than six per cent during the biennium. Average hourly earnings rose from \$1.36 in July 1956 to \$1.45 in July 1958, an increase of 6.6 per cent. Average weekly earnings increased from \$53.18 to \$56.55, an increase of 6.3 per cent. Both hourly and weekly earnings in manufacturing continued to gain substantially, as was the case during the previous biennial period.

Ten Years of Progress

Notwithstanding the temporary employment decreases resulting from the eight-month recession of 1957-58, the long-term

trend of nonagricultural employment and industrialization in North Carolina continued upward.

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, North Carolina gained 8,249 new commercial and industrial firms during the eight-year period from 1950 to 1957, taking third place in the nation in this respect. With regard to the total number of firms in operation, North Carolina with 62,252 firms in 1957 was second only to Florida among the seven Southeastern states.

The State has made enormous strides forward during the last ten years. Total nonagricultural employment in the State increased 26 per cent, rising from 864,000 in 1947 to 1,090,000 in 1957, as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average of Non-Farm Employment</i>
1947	864,000
1948	879,000
1949	852,000
1950	911,000
1951	971,000
1952	992,000
1953	1,012,000
1954	1,002,000
1955	1,049,000
1956	1,089,000
1957	1,090,000

North Carolina has gained an average of 22,600 employees each year during the last ten years.

Factory employment increased more than 13 per cent during the ten years from 1947 to 1957, rising from 412,000 to 467,000.

Nonmanufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, increased 37 per cent, rising from 452,000 to 623,000.

Average hourly earnings of all North Carolina factory workers increased 52 per cent during the last ten years, rising from an annual average of 94 cents in 1947 to \$1.43 in 1957. In the same period, the average weekly earnings of factory workers increased 51 per cent, rising from an annual average of \$36.96 in 1947 to \$55.80 in 1957.

The average duration of the workweek in North Carolina factories was practically the same in both 1947 and 1957, with an annual average for both years of 39.2 hours.

Calculated upon the basis of fifty workweeks averaging 39.2 hours in length, the average gross annual wage of North Carolina factory workers increased 52 per cent between 1947 and 1957, rising from \$1,842 to \$2,802.

The lost-time injury frequency rate in all North Carolina industry decreased 42 per cent during the last ten years, dropping

from 15.5 lost-time injuries per million manhours in 1947 to nine in the year 1957, the latest year for which complete studies are available.

Needed Legislation

The Commissioner of Labor is directed by General Statute 95-5 to furnish the Governor with "recommendations of the Commissioner with reference to such changes in the law applying to or affecting industrial and labor conditions as the Commissioner may deem advisable."

The field in which legislation affecting industrial and labor conditions is most desperately needed in North Carolina is that of minimum wages. A reasonable and adequate Minimum Wage Law has been the most pressing need in the State's legislative structure, affecting labor conditions for the last twenty years.

North Carolina at present has about 1,059,000 people employed in nonagricultural types of work. At least 600,000 of these are covered by the Federal minimum wage law of \$1.00 per hour established by the Fair Labor Standards Act, or Federal Wage and Hour Law, which applies to all workers engaged in interstate commerce or producing goods for interstate commerce.

Of the half-million North Carolina workers not covered by the Federal law, nearly half, or almost a quarter of a million people, work in the State's retail trade and service-industry establishments. Most of these people have no wage protection, either by law or by collective bargaining.

Do these quarter-million people need minimum wages established by law? Or are they, on the whole, paid well enough as the result of custom and competition?

A wage survey made by the Department of Labor in January, 1957, showed that more than a third of the retail trade and service-industry workers of North Carolina are paid less than 75 cents an hour. To be more exact, 36 per cent of all retail and service-industry employees earned less than 75 cents.

These poorly paid workers comprise 14 per cent of the State's total nonmanufacturing labor force outside of agriculture and domestic service in private homes. As of January, 1957, there were more than 90,000 workers in this low-wage group.

We Tar Heels are justly proud of our State: of the people, the traditions, and the personal qualities of independence and initiative which have contributed so much to our growth from an originally almost wholly agricultural economy to the twelfth among the Nation's industrial-producing states. However, our

feelings of pride do not blind us to prevailing social and economic realities about ourselves. We know that we are at or near the bottom of the Nation's economic ladder when measured by some of the commonly accepted yardsticks of income, prosperity and welfare.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NORTH CAROLINA
EARNING LESS THAN SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS AN HOUR

(Estimate Based on Survey Made by Field Inspectors of the Department of Labor)
January 1957

INDUSTRY	Total Employ- ment	Estimated Number of Employees with Hourly Earnings less than:				
		75¢	70¢	65¢	60¢	55¢
All Non-manufacturing.....	640,600	91,100 *14%	76,300 12%	61,800 10%	44,300 7%	34,400 5%
Retail Trade.....	187,600	61,300 *33%	51,200 27%	40,700 22%	27,300 15%	20,700 11%
General Merchandise.....	48,200	18,600 *39%	15,600 32%	12,100 25%	7,400 15%	4,900 10%
Variety Stores.....	15,100	10,000 *66%	8,600 57%	7,100 47%	4,800 32%	3,200 21%
Others.....	33,100	8,600 *26%	7,000 21%	5,000 15%	2,600 8%	1,700 5%
Food Stores.....	30,300	7,000 *23%	5,500 18%	3,300 11%	1,500 5%	1,200 4%
Apparel.....	13,100	4,300 *33%	3,400 26%	2,600 20%	1,700 13%	1,300 10%
Eating Establishments.....	20,900	13,400 *64%	11,700 56%	10,700 51%	8,400 40%	7,300 35%
Other Retail.....	75,100	18,000 *24%	15,000 20%	12,000 16%	8,300 11%	6,000 8%
Service Industries.....	55,800	26,000 *47%	23,300 42%	20,300 36%	17,000 30%	13,700 25%
Hotels.....	6,600	4,800 *73%	4,600 70%	4,400 66%	4,000 60%	3,400 52%
Laundries & Dry Cleaners.....	14,800	7,400 *50%	6,700 45%	5,600 38%	4,400 30%	3,400 23%
Other Service.....	34,400	13,800 *40%	12,000 35%	10,300 30%	8,600 25%	6,900 20%
Other Non-manufacturing.....	397,200	3,800 *1%	1,800	800	**	**

*Per cent of total employment by industry.

**Less than 100.

(All of above figures rounded to the nearest hundred.)

It is my strong and sincere conviction that widespread purchasing power in the hands of the people is one of the essentials of North Carolina's future growth and progress. Our State

cannot build effectively for the well-being of her citizens and for a more prosperous future upon the base of a low-wage economy.

This conviction has been held by the two other men who preceded me in the office of Commissioner of Labor during the last 25 years. It has been shared equally by the last three Governors of North Carolina, including Governor Hodges, who have made State minimum wage legislation an important feature of their respective legislative programs.

Last year I gave my earnest endorsement and support to the several legislative attempts which were made to secure the passage of a State Minimum Wage Law for North Carolina in the 1957 General Assembly.

Last year's Administration-sponsored Senate Bill 157, which would have established a 75-cent floor for wages in the State's retail and service-industry establishments, would have been a milestone of progress for North Carolina had it not been prevented, by a parliamentary manoeuver, from coming to a vote in the House after having been overwhelmingly approved by the Senate.

It was a fair, sound, carefully reasoned and necessary instrument for helping North Carolina to obtain higher purchasing power in the hands of the people, increasing our per capita income, and building a healthy and prosperous future for our State.

Such a law would benefit 90,000 North Carolina workers by setting a floor for their wages higher than the low wages they are being paid. It would help to minimize the need for subsidizing by social agencies. It would pump new purchasing power into the channels of commerce. The very people who would be paying the higher wages would immediately receive the money back again in the form of increased sales of the necessities of life and of the services which make life more agreeable.

Such a law would also create new taxpayers. According to a study made last year by the North Carolina Department of Tax Research, a State minimum wage of 75 cents an hour would swell the coffers of the State by an additional three-quarters of a million dollars annually.

The beneficial effects which a State minimum wage could have for North Carolina are well illustrated, upon a somewhat larger scale, by our experiences under the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

More than two years ago—on March 1, 1956—the Federal minimum wage applying to workers in interstate commerce, was increased from 75 cents to \$1.00 an hour.

The effects of this increase in North Carolina were immediate and dramatic. Industry as a whole adjusted to the new minimum without serious difficulties or dislocations. A total of 160,000 workers, or more than one out of every four of the covered workers in the State, received pay increases. Average hourly earnings of the State's factory workers advanced four cents in a single month. Higher earnings were reflected in increased retail sales and increased State and Federal revenue collections. Effects on employment were scarcely noticeable. Perhaps a few marginal business operations were adversely affected. Meanwhile, however, both factory employment and total employment continued to rise throughout the State.

The State Department of Labor, having had the valuable experience of administering the Federal Wage and Hour Law in North Carolina for the past 19 years under a special cooperative agreement with the Federal Government, is ideally trained, experienced and equipped to administer a State Minimum Wage Law. All we would need would be the law and a very modest increase in personnel.

In view of our highly successful experience under the Federal law for so many years, I could not imagine that last year's Administration-sponsored wage bill would have been—as its opponents claimed it would have been—disruptive either of production or employment in the industries which it would have affected. Nor could I visualize, as the opponents argued, that a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour would bring any undue hardship upon the affected businesses. On the contrary, local retail and service establishments are precisely those who stand to benefit most by increased earnings and purchasing power in the hands of the workers at the bottom of the heap.

A frequent objection made by the opponents of State minimum wage legislation is that it places additional record-keeping burdens upon the covered employer. The bill which was offered and defeated by manoeuvres last year would not have caused any change whatever in the hours of work permitted under State law, nor would it have entailed the keeping of any additional records by employers other than those which have been required by law in North Carolina for the last 20 years.

State minimum wage laws are not a new or even a recent idea. Massachusetts has had one for the last 46 years, enacted in the year 1912. Eight other states have had such laws for 45 years, enacted originally in 1913: California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. By the year

1938, when the Federal Law was passed, a total of 25 states had minimum wage laws on the books and were operating successfully under them.

At the present time, 31 of the 48 states have such laws. In addition to the 31 states requiring minimum wages, similar laws are in force in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

A study made last year by the North Carolina Citizens Association indicated that among the 100 counties of North Carolina, 21 counties carry 62.6 per cent of the State's General Fund tax load, while the other 79 counties pay only 37.4 per cent. The same study showed that 80 per cent of the State's total payrolls are paid in 26 counties, while the other 74 counties pay the remaining 20 per cent of total payrolls.

These figures show North Carolina's urgent need for more industry, more widespread employment in industry, more diversification of industry both geographically and by type of products manufactured, and more widely distributed payrolls throughout the State.

Attracting and helping new industries to locate and grow in our State is probably the most outstanding objective of the present Administration. We have been doing well in promoting new types of manufacturing and in persuading out-of-state firms to bring plants to North Carolina. We have also made much progress in encouraging and assisting the formation of home-grown industries for the purpose of processing North Carolina raw materials at home instead of sending them outside the State for processing or manufacture.

All of this is wonderful and is desperately needed. But it does not bring a larger paycheck to the clerk in a retail store or to the worker in a hotel or laundry. Industrial progress bypasses these forgotten people. They have no unions and no collective bargaining power. Nothing less than the power of the State, exercised through the intelligence and conscience of the elected representatives of the people, can speak effectively in their behalf.

The payment of a legal minimum wage would ensure fair competition, in that competing establishments would be required to meet the same minimum pay standards. Fair-minded employers would be protected from unfair competition.

In our Statewide wage survey in retail and service-industry establishments in January, 1957, we found many thousands of people who were employed regularly at wage rates far below 75

cents an hour. A total of 91,100 workers were paid less than 75 cents. Of these, 61,800 were paid less than 65 cents. And we found that 34,400 workers were earning less than 55 cents an hour.

These low-wage employees were employed in retail general merchandise stores, variety stores, grocery stores, department stores, restaurants, hotels, laundries, dry cleaning plants, drug stores, beauty parloss, theatres, and many other types of retail trade and service-industry businesses. They were not all concentrated in the State's poorer counties, but were found to be employed both in counties having relatively high per capita incomes and in those with decidedly low per capita incomes.

Division Reports

The activities and accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1956-58 biennium are summarized in the Division Reports which follow, by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. E. Gail Barker, Director of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration; Mr. C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training; Mr. J. M. Vestal, Director of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf; and Mr. W. L. Strickland, Director of the Division of Statistics.

Of particular interest are the sections which describe North Carolina's excellent record in labor-management relations for the last 18 years, our progress in reducing the number of industrial accidents, and the increasing use of apprenticeship training facilities by young people desiring to become skilled mechanics and craftsmen.

TABLE 2
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1956-1957

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 1342, P. L. 1957.....	\$366,085.00
Federal Wage Hour Reimbursement.....	151,546.10
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspections.....	39,206.67
Apprenticeship Training Federal Reimbursement.....	25,312.25
Industrial Directory Sale.....	5,906.00
	<hr/>
	\$588,056.02

REFUNDS

Refund of Expenditures.....	350.88	\$588,406.90
-----------------------------	--------	--------------

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	\$558,716.49	
Refund of Expenditures	350.88	\$559,067.37
		<hr/>
Unexpended Balance reverted to General Fund.....		\$ 29,339.53

PURPOSES

Administration	30,833.55
Employment for Deaf.....	7,923.66
Statistical Division	25,768.30
Standards & Inspections.....	212,275.79
Wage and Hour Division.....	151,998.47
Supplies and Printing.....	5,659.35
Apprenticeship Training	60,249.11
Conciliation Service	18,511.79
Arbitration Panel	200.08
Boiler Bureau	38,146.60
Directory	7,139.79
Workmen's Compensation	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$558,716.49

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	449,546.62
Supplies and Materials.....	2,550.03
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	7,487.63
Travel Expense	76,032.62
Printing and Binding	10,715.82
Repairs and Alterations.....	627.72
General Expense	10,106.05
Equipment	1,650.00
	<hr/>
	\$558,716.49

TABLE 3
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1957-1958

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 1342, P. L. 1957.....	\$436,086.00
Federal Wage Hour Reimbursement.....	160,398.07
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspections.....	38,665.81
Apprenticeship Training Federal Reimbursement.....	27,596.26
Industrial Directory Sale.....	3,557.00

\$666,303.14

REFUNDS

Refund of Expenditures.....	\$03.48	\$667,106.62
-----------------------------	---------	--------------

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	\$628,217.30	
Refund of Expenditures.....	\$03.48	\$629,020.78

Unexpended Balance reverted to General Fund.....		\$ 38,085.84
--	--	--------------

PURPOSES

Administration	34,775.67
Employment for Deaf.....	8,464.57
Statistical Division	30,714.06
Standards and Inspections.....	252,217.15
Wage and Hour Division.....	161,912.81
Supplies and Printing.....	4,957.63
Apprenticeship Training	71,719.43
Conciliation Service	19,232.99
Arbitration Panel	169.59
Boiler Bureau	43,543.62
Directory	—
Workmen's Compensation	509.78

\$628,217.30

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages.....	525,953.53
Supplies and Materials.....	2,411.95
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph.....	7,169.05
Travel Expense	72,581.61
Printing and Binding.....	3,867.15
Repairs and Alterations.....	899.82
General Expense	10,979.30
Equipment	4,354.89

\$628,217.30

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL

Deputy Commissioner of Labor

THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS performs a variety of inspection and investigation work required of the Department of Labor by statute. It enforces the State Child Labor Law, the State Maximum Hour Law, the State Elevator Code, the State Boiler Law, the Construction Safety Code, the Mine and Quarry Safety Code, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the Federal Public Contracts Act. It also plans, recommends for adoption, and enforces Safety and Health Regulations designed to eliminate industrial hazards and provide better working conditions in North Carolina industry.

The work of our industrial safety inspectors is concerned primarily with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in all places of industrial employment. The principal functions of these inspectors are to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management concerning the most helpful methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Regulations. Another important function is making special investigations in response to complaints indicating Labor Law or Safety Code violations. The inspectors also consult and advise on problems of mutual concern to labor and management which are not specifically covered by the laws or safety codes.

North Carolina's many alert and progressive employers do not have to be "sold" the desirability of providing satisfactory working conditions. In most instances, no direct enforcement measures are required in order to secure compliance with the laws and regulations, since a majority of Tar Heel employers are anxious to make improvements which are needed. However, a minority of employers, some of whom will violate the law or disregard the Safety and Health Regulations even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits, resist all efforts of the inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the laws and regulations. In these cases, the Department of Labor has to resort to the courts to obtain the compliance which cannot be obtained by less drastic measures.

The work of our labor regulations inspectors is similar to that performed by our industrial safety inspectors, except that the

former work chiefly in the State's retail trade, service, and other intrastate establishments. These inspectors specialize in work concerning child labor and female employees.

The Department also uses the services of inspectors who devote their full time to inspections of elevators and to study and approval of proposed plans for elevator installations. Other inspectors make inspections of high and low pressure boilers. Another specialized type of inspection work is the inspection of mines and quarrying operations. Likewise, we have a specialized inspection service to promote safety in the construction industry.

Continuously since Dec. 1, 1939, the administration of the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Federal Public Contracts Act in North Carolina has been entrusted to the State Department of Labor. North Carolina is the only State in the nation which enforces these federal statutes by virtue of annually renewed cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Labor. Assisted by a Federal Representative and a small office staff assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Labor Department, we have developed a well coordinated program under which we administer locally both State and Federal laws in the fields of safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and working conditions. Operating under this arrangement, we have another group of inspectors whose work consists principally of making investigations under these Federal statutes.

The remainder of this report of the Division of Standards and Inspections will consist of detailed explanations of the various types of inspection work performed. An analysis of our industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work will be found in the report of Mr. W. G. Watson, Supervising Inspector.

A detailed report of our wage and hour operations during the biennium will be found in the report of Mr. S. G. Harrington, our wage and hour Investigation Supervisor.

The activities of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections have continued to expand as a result of the General Assembly's action in bringing low pressure boilers under coverage of the State Boiler Law. An account of the Boiler Bureau's operations will be found in the report of Mr. S. F. Harrison, Boiler Inspection Supervisor.

Installation of new elevator equipment and remodeling of older equipment has continued at a brisk pace during the last two years, notwithstanding a decline of about eight per cent in the total estimated cost of new installations for which approval was granted during the biennium. This continued expansion of elevator service throughout the State has kept the elevator inspection service very busy. A detailed report of these activities will be found in the report of Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, our Chief Elevator Inspector.

Mining and quarrying operations also have continued at a high level. A detailed report of these activities and of our inspection program will be found in the report of Mr. J. R. Brandon, our Mine Inspection Supervisor.

The Department continued during the biennium, with the very limited inspection personnel available, to develop its specialized inspection and accident prevention service for the State's large construction industry. A detailed account of this work will be found in the report of our Construction Safety Inspectors, Mr. Henry M. Brosius and Mr. Henry C. Sawyer.

In addition to our regular inspection services under State and Federal laws, the Division continued during the biennium to promote safety in North Carolina industry through the Department's specialized accident prevention program. This work is aided by the expert advice and assistance of 21 industrial safety experts employed by leading, representative industries, who serve without compensation from the State as the Department's Safety Advisory Board. A detailed explanation of this phase of our work in accident prevention will be found in the report of Mr. W. C. Creel, Supervisor of Safety.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND LABOR REGULATIONS

W. G. WATSON, *Supervisor*

Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections completed 31,438 inspections during the 1956-58 biennium. This represents an increase of 12 per cent over the number of inspections made during the previous two-year period.

The inspections covered a total of 1,101,335 employees.

The inspectors also made 272 special investigations in response to complaints alleging violation of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Additional special investigations were made by the inspectors in 91 industrial accident cases involving fatal or serious injuries to workers. These investigations were made to determine the causes of the accidents and to find methods necessary to prevent their recurrence.

Reinspections or compliance visits were made in 1,984 instances to insure compliance with recommendations previously made to correct violations of the Labor Laws and assist management with problems arising in connection with safety, health and general working conditions.

A total of 6,473 conferences were held with employers, employees, superintendents of public welfare and other officials for the purpose of explaining the Labor Laws, Safety and Health Regulations, and other matters with which the inspectors are officially concerned.

A total of 21,871 violations were found in the course of inspection work during the biennium. Recommendations to correct these violations were made by the inspectors. Compliances were reported in 20,486 instances. A detailed breakdown of these violations and compliances will be found in the accompanying tables.

The 272 complaints received during the biennium alleged violations of the Maximum Hour and Child Labor Laws, unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, unsanitary and inadequate toilet facilities, inadequate ventilation and lighting, and failure to provide seats for female employees. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated immediately. In each case, where violations were found, immediate action was taken to secure compliance.

Where violations were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department of Labor instituted legal actions. Willful violations were found in four establishments during the biennium and the violators were prosecuted in the courts. In each case, the defendants were found guilty of violations as charged and were penalized by fines and costs of court.

The Division's Industrial Safety Inspectors completed a total of 8,521 routine and special accident prevention inspections during the biennium, extending their services to 675,850 employees in the inspected establishments.

The Labor Regulations Inspectors completed 16,598 inspections, extending their services to 198,462 employees.

Another group of the Division's inspectors, who perform both industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work, completed 6,319 inspections, extending their services to 227,023 employees.

In accordance with the State-Federal Wage and Hour Agreement, our inspectors made spot checks for compliance with the Federal Wage and Hour Law on each routine inspection. Where violations of the Federal law were observed, a report containing this information was submitted. During the biennium the inspectors submitted 148 such reports indicating some type of violation of the Federal Law, including the record-keeping, child labor, minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Law.

Also in accordance with the State-Federal Agreement, our Industrial Safety Inspectors completed a total of 293 safety and health inspections under the Federal Public Contracts Act. These inspections were made concurrently with their regular State Law inspection work.

TABLE 4

Violations Noted During the Biennium July 1, 1956 Through June 30, 1958

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Law	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	5	17	2	16	156	13	7	5	2,195	2,416
Textile Knit Goods	16	33	19	32	127	0	39	4	409	679
Other Textiles	3	12	3	16	13	1	1	3	214	266
Food Products	46	86	48	233	91	3	18	6	566	1,097
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	0	1	22	24	0	0	1	119	167
Apparel Manufacturing	1	7	10	55	75	1	10	3	183	345
Lumber and Timber	25	27	71	297	162	0	46	17	1,159	1,304
Furniture Manufacturing	25	24	19	49	219	0	18	16	751	1,121
Paper and Pulp	2	4	1	14	17	0	4	0	85	127
Printing	23	17	7	41	10	0	5	2	58	163
Chemical Manufacturing	1	3	5	50	11	0	1	1	151	223
Stone, Clay & Glass	7	11	8	62	28	0	3	3	216	338
Other Manufacturing	25	28	33	120	102	0	28	6	624	966
Wholesale Trade	64	36	51	449	75	3	12	4	287	981
Retail Trade	1,846	355	354	2,515	269	32	6	76	601	6,054
Eating and Drinking	715	293	180	1,396	19	3	1	1	48	2,656
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	46	77	77	251	213	10	36	12	484	1,206
Amusement	249	3	1	122	5	0	1	3	17	401
Other Service	89	19	15	167	25	0	0	4	125	444
Other Non-Manufacturing	19	9	14	228	31	0	4	4	108	417
GRAND TOTAL	3,207	1,061	919	6,135	1,672	66	240	171	8,400	21,871

TABLE 5

Compliances Noted During the Biennium July 1, 1956 Through June 30, 1958

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Law	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	5	20	4	17	116	10	6	6	2,070	2,254
Textile Knit Goods	16	26	13	27	129	0	31	1	359	602
Other Textiles	4	8	2	5	17	1	0	1	182	220
Food Products	33	74	37	251	62	2	14	5	513	991
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	0	2	22	20	0	0	1	134	179
Apparel Manufacturing	0	5	10	58	42	1	11	2	131	260
Lumber and Timber	17	30	65	301	125	0	32	15	977	1,562
Furniture Manufacturing	26	21	18	56	165	0	19	13	713	1,031
Paper and Pulp	2	2	1	16	14	0	2	0	90	127
Printing	20	9	5	45	5	0	2	1	65	152
Chemical Manufacturing	1	3	5	51	7	0	0	1	161	229
Stone, Clay & Glass	7	10	7	68	24	0	3	2	203	324
Other Manufacturing	28	33	35	136	80	0	23	6	595	936
Wholesale Trade	58	32	51	502	63	3	11	4	262	986
Retail Trade	1,742	363	327	2,676	265	9	5	63	501	5,951
Eating & Drinking	601	275	163	1,442	7	3	1	0	33	2,525
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	38	62	60	259	175	8	37	6	407	1,052
Amusement	224	2	0	120	3	0	0	3	7	359
Other Service	62	13	9	173	11	0	0	1	86	355
Other Non-Manufacturing	13	5	15	252	20	0	4	3	79	391
GRAND TOTAL	2,897	993	829	6,477	1,350	37	201	134	7,568	20,486

FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS INVESTIGATIONS

S. G. HARRINGTON, *Supervisor*

The Wage and Hour investigators check the payrolls of industrial and commercial establishments and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Priority is given to complaint investigations, Public Contracts investigations, employer requests and requests from the National Office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in Washington, D. C. Special attention is given to establishments which have not previously been investigated.

In addition to regular investigation activities mentioned above, special investigations are made to determine compliance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act on government-financed construction projects when requested by the Secretary of Labor. Where provisions of the State labor laws apply, concurrent State inspections are made with Wage-Hour and Public Contracts investigations.

Wage and Hour investigation activities during the biennium, violations noted, and back wages found due workers, are summarized in the following Table:

TABLE 6

WAGE AND HOUR WORK FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1956—JUNE 30, 1958

Number of establishments investigated during biennial period (except in agriculture)	2,607
Number employees found to be underpaid.....	13,847
(a) Number paid less than minimum wage.....	5,517
(b) Number not paid full overtime compensation.....	8,330
Total amount of underpayments.....	\$1,022,618
(a) Minimum Wage	\$ 419,234
(b) Overtime Compensation	\$ 603,384
Number of minors illegally employed in industrial establishments...	113
Number of child labor investigations in agriculture.....	387
Number of school age minors illegally employed in agriculture during school hours	638
Number of State investigations made concurrently with federal investigations	1,333

During the biennium our staff was called upon to prepare computations and supervise payment of back wages in Walsh-Healey Public Contracts litigation cases. A total of 7,333 persons received back wages of \$242,461.86 in those cases.

In addition to above investigation activities, the staff was called upon to engage in public educational programs to bring employers and employees up-to-date on the provisions of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Laws. For this purpose, general clinics, as well as clinics for specific industry groups, were conducted. In addition, numerous appearances were made before civic clubs, employee and employer groups. Educational broadcasts were made through the medium of radio and television. Countless numbers of individual conferences with both employees and employers were held. Individual inquiries by telephone and by mail were answered.

Special certificates for the employment of the physically handicapped at subminimum rates, Sheltered Workshop Certificates, Housework Certificates in restricted industries, Apprenticeship Certificates, and Student Learner Certificates have been issued by the Raleigh office.

As a result of the increase in the minimum rate under the Wage and Hour Act on March 1, 1956, all of the above extra-investigative activities increased tremendously. This extra-investigative activity carried over into the 1956-1958 biennium. Thousands of pieces of literature have been distributed, mail and telephone inquiries increased manifold, continued radio and television ap-

pearances were made. New and additional investigators selected just prior to the 1956-58 biennium had to be trained.

During the biennium we operated with a staff of nineteen field investigators.

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

S. F. HARRISON, *Supervisor*

The North Carolina Boiler Law is an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of high and low pressure boiler and hot water tank explosions. The usefulness of this law increases proportionately with the growing power and heating demands of an industrially expanding State.

The Boiler Law, Rules and Regulations are strictly safety measures to prevent loss of life, limb and property. They apply to all high pressure boilers, low pressure boilers, hot water boilers and hot water supply tanks except those specifically exempt under General Statute 95-60.

Without an inspection service adequate to determine the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements, boilers will deteriorate more rapidly and the likelihood of destructive and expensive explosions will increase.

When an inspection is made, either by the State Boiler Inspector or by an insurance company inspector, the owner or operator of the boiler is instructed in the safe care and maintenance of his boiler. Such instruction helps the boiler and tank owners financially and also helps to prevent explosions.

During the 1956-58 biennium, we have continued to give special attention to individuals who request special boiler inspections. From the accompanying production report tables, it is noted that both the work and income of the Boiler Bureau increased substantially during the last two years.

Through most of the biennium, until May 1958, we operated with a staff of four inspectors and four office employees. In May 1958 we employed an inspector who will be located in Kinston following his training period. One other new inspector also was trained by the Bureau during the last two years. Since May 1958, we have operated with a staff of five boiler inspectors, including the Supervisor.

It is estimated that between five and eight thousand uninspected boilers and tanks are in operation in North Carolina. Our

inspection work has increased to such an extent that we need two additional inspectors to enable us to inspect adequately the boilers we have on record and to pick up the boilers and tanks which have never been inspected. Two additional office employees also are needed to handle the increasing Boiler Bureau workload.

The Supervising Boiler Inspector, who is located in Raleigh, spends a considerable portion of his time in the office handling essential correspondence and supervising all phases of the Bureau's work. This work includes checking the inspection reports sent in by insurance company boiler inspectors, who are authorized representatives of the State insofar as inspection of insured boilers is concerned. The work also includes checking blue prints on shop-inspected boilers and tanks in instances in which the State inspector makes the shop inspections, and making field assembly inspections in cases where boilers are assembled in the field.

The Supervisor has the responsibility of seeing that all boilers operating in the State are in compliance with the Boiler Law.

One State Boiler Inspector is located in Charlotte, making inspections in the southwestern part of the State. The second inspector is located in High Point, making inspections in the northwestern part of the State. Our third inspector is located in Raleigh, making inspections in the central eastern part of the State. Our fourth inspector will be located in Kinston after completing his training and will make inspections in the eastern coastal area.

According to all reports reaching the Bureau during the 1956-58 biennium, four hot water tank explosions occurred in homes, trailers and Boy Scout huts. All of these explosions were found to have been caused by overheating. The tanks were not equipped with approved ASME and National Board type valves. Examination showed that the valves did not, and would not, function, thus contributing to these explosions.

Other explosions resulted from several causes. One feed water return tank exploded due to condensation freezing in the vent pipe above the roof, injuring one employee. Two gas meter explosions occurred in the same boiler room due to gas leakage at the meters, seriously damaging the building and injuring two workers. One unfired pressure vessel exploded during hydrostatic tests at the manufacturer's shop, wrecking both the building and the vessel but causing no injuries to personnel.

No high pressure boiler explosions were reported during the biennium. However, a number of high and low pressure boilers

were seriously damaged by low water conditions and furnace explosions caused by faulty controls and lack of proper operation or maintenance.

The number of reports received by the Bureau from insurance company inspectors during the 1956-58 biennium increased by 2,153 over the previous two-year period. The number of reports from the State Boiler Inspectors increased by 2,254.

At the present time, due to our shortage of personnel, the Bureau is working two months behind current inspection reports.

From the accompanying production report tables, it is noted that both the work and the income of the Boiler Bureau increased substantially during the last two years. A detailed accounting of the Bureau's inspection activities, revenues received and operating expenses is contained in these tables.

TABLE 7

Production Report of Boiler Bureau

REVENUE RECEIVED during biennium July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1958

Certificate fees	\$19,934.00
State inspections	57,585.39
Commissions (Insurance Companies)	1,034.00
Symbol Stamps for stamping boilers (Sold to Insurance Companies)	12.00
TOTAL	\$78,565.39

TABLE 8
COMBINED REPORT OF INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES

	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Externals	1,366		
External fees collected.....		\$ 4,288.00	
External fees due.....		1,292.00	
Internals	1,981		
Internal fees collected.....		7,702.80	
Internal fees due.....		5,313.00	
Generals	11,921		
General fees collected		5,019.00	
General fees due		27,112.00	
Specials	107		
Special fees collected		620.00	
Special fees due.....		2,450.00	
Shop inspections	111		
Shop fees collected.....		20.00	
Shop fees due.....		2,600.00	
Field assembly inspections.....	16		
Field assembly fees collected.....			
Field assembly fees due.....		450.00	
Travel collected for inspections.....		127.69	
Travel due for inspections.....		1,090.36	
Tested Welders	2	210.00	
N. C. Symbol Stamp.....		6.00	
TOTAL—Inspections	15,504	\$58,300.85	

TABLE 9
COMBINED REPORT OF INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Travel paid to Inspectors.....		\$11,113.82
Total salaries paid to Inspectors.....		39,657.08
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to Inspectors.....		\$50,770.90
Inspection income to Department.....	\$58,300.85	
Total amount paid to Inspectors.....	50,770.90	
		<hr/>
Inspection income in excess of disbursements.....	\$ 7,529.95	
Accidents investigated		8
Complaints investigated		20
Compliance Visits		1,716
Conferences		151
Boilers found insured.....		291
Boilers found out of use.....		300
Firms found out of business.....		100
Boilers or tanks condemned.....		25
Boilers or tanks junked.....		245
Court Cases		10
Non-Code		2
		<hr/>
Total.....		2,868

TABLE 10
BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS
July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958

Reports received	37,282
Bills sent	31,268
Certificates issued	32,479
Repair letters	6,188
Repair letters complied.....	5,444
<i>Boilers and tanks</i>	
Condemned and non-Code.....	111
Out of use and junked.....	2,228
<i>Boilers and tanks in active file</i>	
Low pressure boilers and tanks.....	27,492
High pressure boilers	6,582
Total active file.....	34,074
Grand total worked in 1956-1958.....	36,413
<i>Correspondence:</i>	
Dictated	736
Composed	3,401
Follow-up letters	18,075
Form letters of insurance cancellation.....	496
Total fees received.....	\$78,565.39

TABLE 11

Bureau of Boiler Inspections

REVENUES AND EXPENSES JULY 1, 1956—JUNE 30, 1958

Attending Board Meetings	\$ 357.82
Salaries and Wages	62,454.36
Office Supplies and Printing	964.51
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	2,899.02
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs, Reimbursement to State College	1,168.81
Travel Expense	10,745.68
Office Equipment	3,100.00
Total expense	81,690.22
Appropriated	11,453.00
Collections	78,565.39
Total Income	90,018.39
Less: Total Expense	81,690.22
Amount Reverted	8,328.17
State Inspection Fees Due	715.46
Insurance Inspected Boilers, Certificate Fees due	382.00
TOTAL DUE	\$ 1,097.66
Repairs Pending	227

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

PRYOR E. SUGG, *Chief Elevator Inspector*

It is generally conceded that more people ride elevators and escalators daily than all other forms of transportation. It is therefore important that these machines be installed and maintained in safe operating condition.

The public regulation of elevators and escalators in North Carolina is now in its nineteenth year. Regulations governing the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of these conveyances have been in effect since 1939.

Before an elevator or escalator may be legally installed in North Carolina, the owner or his authorized agent is required to apply to the Department of Labor for a permit. He must furnish plans and drawings showing the proposed construction, equipment, and method of operation of the elevator or escalator. If the specifications submitted are found to be in accordance with the requirements of the *American Standard Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators*, which is a supplement to the State Elevator Safety Code, a permit is issued. When the

installation is completed, we subject it to a thorough-going inspection.

Before the erector leaves the job, we require him to place a capacity load on the car to determine whether the elevator or other equipment will lift the rated load. For elevators powered by direct current, a runaway test is made of the equipment while loaded to determine whether the governor will function properly to apply the safety devices beneath the car platform. A general check of the entire equipment is made, including testing and inspection of hoistway doors, interlocks, car door closers, contacts, emergency stop switches, and car exits. The cables are checked for size, number and material to make certain that the proper safety factor is provided for the capacity and speed of the car.

Specifications furnished us by architects and owners sometimes require certain features which are not related to the safety of the elevator. We are called upon occasionally to review specifications and make our inspection in accordance with them as well as checking to insure compliance with the Elevator Safety Code. On several such projects, we found that equipment less expensive than the specifications called for had been substituted and that great deviations had been made from the specifications. We required correction of the deviations and substitutions in these instances. Fortunately, these cases do not arise often. Only a few elevator concerns—taking advantage of the fact that architects do not have skilled elevator inspectors capable of detecting their lack of compliance with the specifications—resort to such practices.

We inspect existing elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators to determine whether they are in safe condition for use. Our State inspections have been recognized to the extent that we are called upon by Federal Government authorities to make semi-annual inspections of the elevators and dumbwaiters in various Veterans Administration hospitals in North Carolina.

The trend toward converting hotel and office building elevators to automatic operation has continued during the 1956-58 biennium. However, applications for permits to install new elevators and escalators decreased somewhat from the previous two-year period.

We sometimes encounter elevators using electric chain hoists attached to cars lacking all forms of safety devices. This type of equipment is installed by the owner or by an unlicensed and unqualified builder. Since these elevators are installed without benefit of the permit required from the Department of Labor,

our only method of finding them is through reports from people who happen to know about them. Whenever we find them, we condemn them at once as being unsafe for further use. The use of such equipment is an open invitation for disabling or fatal accidents.

Our record of the 14 elevator accidents investigated during the 1956-58 biennium shows that only two of them involved elevators which had been inspected and approved for operation by the Department of Labor.

The servicing and repair of elevators is an extremely hazardous occupation requiring much knowledge, skill and experience. Two owner's service mechanics were killed during the biennium while attempting to perform elevator repairs for which they had not been adequately trained. Incidents of this type are difficult for the inspector to cope with, because there are no fixed rules as to how a person should operate while repairing an elevator. The two deaths mentioned above doubtlessly could have been prevented had the elevator owners called qualified elevator mechanics to perform the needed repairs instead of entrusting the jobs to inadequately trained service mechanics.

A detailed statistical summary of our activities during the 1956-58 biennium is contained in the table which follows.

TABLE 12

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

Summary of Activities from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958

Approval of plans and specifications for new installations.....	333
Approval of plans and specifications for major repairs and alterations for existing installations	121
Test and inspection of new elevator installations.....	374
Test and inspection of new dumbwaiters.....	68
Certificates issued for new installation.....	339
Regular inspection of existing elevators.....	2548
Elevators condemned for further use.....	59
Compliance inspections	323
Elevator accidents investigated.....	14
Conferences with various elevator concerns	284
Inspection of escalators	67
Certificates reissued for existing elevators.....	564
Estimated cost of new installations of elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators during biennium	\$4,413,015

BUREAU OF MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

J. R. BRANDON, *Supervisor*

The mining and quarrying industry of North Carolina experienced considerable growth during the 1956-58 biennium. The total value of minerals produced during 1956 and 1957—more than \$79,000,000—exceeded that of the previous two year period by eight million dollars.

General market conditions remained favorable for most of North Carolina's mineral products during the biennium. However, losses were experienced in some categories.

The most noteworthy gain was seen in the production of stone products—an increase of nearly nine million dollars in value over the previous two year total. Marked advances were noted in the production of clays, talc and pyrophyllite and sand and gravel. A slight gain was observed in the production of feldspar.

The value of the mica mined during 1956-57 showed a decline from the previous two year total. A loss of over five million dollars in value was experienced by the miners of several other minerals. The largest loss in this category was experienced in the production of the tungsten ores, huebnerite and scheelite. The one tungsten mine operated in North Carolina closed in June, 1958.

With the exception of stone and a few other products, the mineral products of North Carolina are rarely refined or converted into manufactured products within the State. Many of the State's mineral products are shipped to other states for refining, processing and final usage.

The value and demand for these minerals is governed by economic conditions prevailing throughout the United States. Stockpiling of strategic minerals by the Federal Government, defense spending, and subsidized price schedules for mineral products of North Carolina have a very material bearing upon the volume of minerals produced. Tungsten ore, sheet mica and spodumene all fall within this category and, to some extent, are dependent upon the prices created and paid by the Federal Government.

The operation of many mines within the State is not economically feasible without this support. Any national recession in business such as occurred during the last year of the biennium, is felt seriously by the operators of North Carolina mines. As will be noted from the accompanying statistical tables, the total value of minerals produced during 1957 was nearly three million

dollars less than the value of production in 1956. This loss can be attributed, at least in part, to the recession.

It is anticipated that the mining and quarrying industry will show moderate advances within the next two years. The Federal Government's subsidized price schedule and exploration and development program for sheet mica will remain in effect until June, 1962, and an increase in the number of mines operated and value of sheet mica produced can be expected prior to the expiration date.

The future for the mining of tungsten ores within the State is uncertain and depends upon world conditions, government support, domestic markets, new uses, and foreign competition.

The mining of feldspar, talc, pyrophyllite, copper, clay and spodumene is expected to increase slightly. The production of stone products, particularly crushed stone for construction purposes, is expected to continue at a high level, coupled with North Carolina's continued industrial expansion and highway construction programs.

Discovery of valuable new minerals in economic quantities and exploitation of known mineral deposits in North Carolina could have a material bearing upon employment, tonnage and values within the next two years. Considerable exploration for phosphate, ilmenite and other minerals was done during the past biennium in eastern North Carolina, and many tons of ore were reported found. Much prospecting for copper, spodumene, barite and heavy minerals was carried on throughout the Piedmont and the western section of the State. However, the only "new" mineral produced in quantity during the biennium was copper concentrate from the Ore Knob Mine in Ashe County.

The Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections, operating with two inspectors, has made considerable progress during the biennium in its efforts to eliminate accidents and provide safer and more healthful working conditions for the employees in the mining and quarrying industry.

In addition to making routine inspections, reinspections and accident investigations, the inspectors assisted many operators in setting up effective safety programs. Special safety literature has been disseminated to members of the industry in an educational effort to eliminate the causes of accidents.

Technical papers dealing with explosives and dust control were sent to the members of the industry during the biennium. Bulletins analysing fatal accidents were circulated in an effort to prevent additional fatalities from the same causes. Materials

of this nature have been well received by the industry throughout North Carolina and other states.

The inspectors have continued to assist operators of mines and quarries in bringing their operations within the health and safety standards established by the Department of Labor, so that they could obtain Workmen's Compensation Insurance under the Assigned Risk Program of the North Carolina Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

The inspectors also worked closely with the Industrial Hygiene Engineers of the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health in eliminating the causes of occupational diseases. The working arrangement has been that when occupational disease hazards were suspected, the Bureau requested that a technical study be made by the Industrial Hygiene Engineers. Upon receipt of a report establishing that such hazards exist, the inspectors immediately took the necessary steps to cause the hazard to be eliminated.

The arrangement has been made that in the future, in addition to inspecting mines and quarries, the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections will be responsible for the elimination of all serious occupational disease hazards in other industrial establishments throughout the State. It is known that at least ten thousand North Carolina workers are exposed to serious occupational disease hazards.

If the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections is to keep pace with the expansion of industry in North Carolina and the resulting demand for its services, additional inspectors will be needed. The inspection of establishments in which occupational disease hazards exist and the time and effort necessary to bring these operations into compliance will occupy the full time of at least one inspector. This will mean, unless additional personnel is provided, that the services of the two inspectors employed at present will necessarily be spread even thinner than they now are.

It is felt that much progress has been made during the past biennium. The effectiveness of the inspectors' work has been manifested by improved working conditions for labor and the voluntary cooperation of management. The inspection program has been effective and has been welcomed by employers and workers. However, there remains much room for improvement. The pressing need is for additional personnel to carry the established program forward.

Detailed statistical information regarding the operations of the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections will be found in the accompanying tables.

TABLE 13

**Accident Report of Mine and Quarry Operations, As Reported By Industry,
for the Calendar Year of 1956**

	<i>Total Number of Accidents</i>	<i>Lost Time Accidents</i>	<i>Minor no Time Lost</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Number Days Lost</i>
MINES:					
Clay.....	36	12	24	0	175
Feldspar.....	51	30	21	0	635
Mica.....	9	6	1	2	81
Tale and Pyrophyllite.....	36	16	20	0	384
Undistributed.....	205	89	114	2	1,789
	337	153	180	4	3,064
QUARRIES:					
Stone Products.....	231	85	146	0	1,578
PITS:					
Sand and Gravel.....	63	28	35	0	160

TABLE 14

**Accident Report of Mine and Quarry Operations, As Reported by Industry,
for the Calendar Year of 1957**

	<i>Total Number of Accidents</i>	<i>Lost Time Accidents</i>	<i>Minor no Time Lost</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Number Days Lost</i>
MINES:					
Clay.....	25	11	14	0	199
Feldspar.....	32	18	14	0	354
Mica.....	28	12	15	1	506
Tale and Pyrophyllite.....	76	20	56	0	430
Undistributed.....	228	78	149	1	1,653
	389	139	248	2	3,142
QUARRIES:					
Stone Products.....	376	94	282	0	1,794
PITS:					
Sand and Gravel.....	99	19	79	1	362

TABLE 15
Violations and Compliances in Mines, Quarries and Sand and Gravel Pits
July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number Establishments Found in Violation</i>		<i>State Labor Laws</i>	<i>Safety & Health Regulations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits	298	Violation	0	762	762
		Compliance*	0	827	827

*Compliances reported exceed violations found during the 1956-58 Biennium due to violations carried forward from the previous Biennium.

TABLE 16
Annual Report of Mines, Quarries & Pits for Calendar Year 1956

<i>Number of Mines, Quarries and Pits</i>	<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number Em- ployed</i>	<i>Payroll Executive and Office Employees</i>	<i>Payroll Other Employees</i>	<i>Quantity Tons (Short Tons unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Value</i>
4	Clays (Includes Kaolin & Halloysite, Brick Clay Excepted).....	194	\$ 83,600	\$ 546,836	442,900	\$ 1,460,665
33	Feldspar (Long Tons).....	326	80,820	701,095	330,518	2,297,250
43	Mica.....	350	57,138	554,938	92,743	2,372,515
4	Olivine.....	26	5,100	72,509	16,389	151,071
35	Sand & Gravel.....	433	247,511	1,097,859	4,728,925	4,928,228
* 17	Stone Products S H & P W C.....	409	42,600	390,380	861,605	1,036,769
42	Stone Products.....	1,483	726,327	3,872,171	9,644,092	15,143,183
16	Talc and Pyrophyllite.....	225	136,197	620,400	159,070	1,879,694
** 7	Undistributed.....	970	480,124	3,414,375	2,105,446	11,572,785
201	.....	4,416	\$ 1,859,417	\$11,270,563	18,381,778	\$40,842,160

*Represents quarries operated by State Highway and Public Works Commission with State Employees and Prison Labor.

**Includes Asbestos, Copper, Gold, Huebnerite, Lead, Scheelite, Silver and Spodumene.
 Statistics cannot be shown separately without revealing production values of individual concerns.

TABLE 17
Annual Report of Mines, Quarries & Pits for Calendar Year 1957

<i>Number of Mines, Quarries and Pits</i>	<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Number Em- ployed</i>	<i>Payroll Executive and Office Employees</i>	<i>Payroll Other Employees</i>	<i>Quantity Tons (Short Tons unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Value</i>
5	Clays (Includes Kaolin & Halloysite, Brick Clay Excepted).....	177	\$ 97,328	\$ 445,114	428,287	\$ 1,272,687
36	Feldspar (Long Tons).....	361	89,775	696,006	316,479	1,449,370
33	Mica.....	418	57,285	613,920	45,477	1,876,077
30	Sand & Gravel.....	390	270,476	1,141,024	4,286,183	4,349,198
* 17	Stone Products State Highway Com- mission.....	383	89,884	423,947	937,423	1,127,083
52	Stone Products.....	1,618	782,073	4,438,175	11,759,226	19,613,596
13	Talc and Pyrophyllite.....	184	106,303	621,266	116,941	1,912,026
** 7	Undistributed.....	888	241,997	2,988,672	1,878,652	6,691,192
213	.....	4,419	\$ 1,735,121	\$11,368,124	19,768,668	\$38,291,229

*Represents quarries operated by the State Highway Commission with State Employees and Prison Labor.

**Includes Copper, Gold, Huebnerite, Lead, Olivine, Scheelite, Silver and Spodumene.
 Statistics cannot be shown separately without revealing production values of individual concerns.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTIONS

HENRY M. BROSIUS and HENRY C. SAWYER

Construction Safety Inspectors

Between 50,000 and 60,000 workers are employed in the North Carolina construction industry. Total output value of construction jobs in the State has increased tremendously during recent years, rising from \$564,000,000 in 1954 to \$743,000,000 in 1957. At the end of the 1956-58 biennium, more than \$400,000,000 in construction projects were starting, in process, or in the near-completion stage.

The construction industry is North Carolina's second largest in number of workers employed, being exceeded only by textile manufacturing. It is also one of the most hazardous to workers, since for many years it has had a disproportionately large share of the total of reported accidents. For this reason, the construction industry requires special attention in order that as many as possible of these accidents may be prevented.

Prior to 1953, the Department of Labor had no specially trained inspector to promote accident prevention in construction. From 1953 to 1957, the full-time services of one Construction Safety Inspector were available to the Department. This inspector had the job of calling upon contractors, making project inspections, setting up safety programs where possible, conducting research, and promoting compliance with the *Construction Industry Safety Code*. Naturally, it was possible for this one inspector to do only a fraction of the job which needed doing in this giant industry.

An additional Construction Safety Inspector was employed in January, 1958. With the two inspectors employed for this purpose at present, it is possible for the Department to inspect annually and provide reasonably adequate services for about half of the State's larger construction operations. With the two additional inspectors requested by the Commissioner, the Department could inspect annually and service all of the State's larger construction projects and begin to devote some much-needed attention to the many medium-sized and small operations.

A total of 542 construction projects employing 24,702 workers were inspected during the 1956-58 biennium. An almost equal number of projects were completed before the inspectors could contact them.

Details of the Department's accident prevention efforts in the construction industry prior to July, 1956 may be found in the previous *Biennial Reports* of 1952-54 and 1954-56.

The Department has worked diligently during the past two years in an effort to keep pace with an industry which was increasing in size from month to month. The Construction Safety Inspector employed from July 1, 1956 to the present, and the additional inspector employed during the last six months of the biennium, have assisted contractors in setting up company safety programs. They have developed educational materials containing proven accident prevention methods and furnished them to the industry. They have inspected as many construction projects as possible to assist the contractors in safeguarding their employees.

Notwithstanding the disproportion between the size of the construction industry and the limited State services available to it for accident prevention, considerable progress has been made during the five years in which the Department has had a program in operation. The major construction companies have set up safety programs. Relations between the Department and the Associated General Contractors have been excellent, and the AGC members are cooperating whole-heartedly in preventing accidents. With few exceptions, contractors are working with the Department to reduce the high toll of occupational accidents in one of the State's most hazardous industries.

TABLE 18

Construction Safety Inspection Work July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958

Projects inspected	542
Workers employed	24,702
Reinspections	281
Complaint investigations	11
Conferences held	648
Accidents investigated	38
Projects completed before inspector could contact them	534

SPECIAL SAFETY SERVICES

W. C. CREEL, *Supervisor*

The primary work of the Safety Section of the Division of Standards and Inspections is to coordinate statewide activities which help promote the prevention of accidents in our industrial plants and service establishments. In planning and carrying forward this program, we have the invaluable assistance of a Safety

Advisory Board composed of 22 privately employed, professional safety directors from the leading industries of North Carolina. This Board serves without compensation by the State and meets twice yearly with the officials and inspection staff of the Department of Labor.

The work of the Safety Advisory Board with the Department of Labor is divided into three principal activities with a standing committee for each phase of the work. These committees are for the planning and promotion of safety education, awards, and special industry safety programs.

A continuing popular phase of this program is the safety awards feature, whereby industrial and service establishments receive public recognition for outstanding work in accident prevention. During the 1956-58 biennium, a total of 1,907 establishments received awards from the Department of Labor. Almost half of these awards were presented in special presentation ceremonies sponsored by local Chambers of Commerce in Albemarle, Burlington, Concord, Gastonia, Greensboro, High Point, Kannapolis, Lexington, Morganton, Thomasville and Winston-Salem.

Since the inception of this safety awards program in the year 1946, a total of 9,260 establishments have received safety awards as a result of their outstanding work in preventing accidents.

A basic part of any safety program is accurate and adequate accident information. Through a system of accident frequency rate reports, industry has been assisted in keeping accident records. Reports from individual establishments are collected by the Labor Department inspectors on their regular scheduled visits each year. These reports are compiled to give State industry averages, as well as accident trends.

Summary reports show that the all-industry rate of disabling injuries has followed a downward trend for more than a decade in North Carolina. In 1946, when this program was inaugurated, the disabling injury frequency rate was 15.8 injuries per million manhours of work. In 1957, this rate had dropped to 8.7.

A very tangible result of the Safety Advisory Board program was the incorporation of an undergraduate safety course into the curriculum of the School of Engineering at North Carolina State College. This course, which was established several years ago, has continued to grow during the past two years.

Another useful accomplishment has been the promotion of an annual Safety Training School for key industrial supervisory personnel. This school, which was started several years ago, is

conducted by the Extension Division of North Carolina State College. The school this year offered a course in Radiation Safety, held at the Nuclear Reactor at State College. Both State and industrial representatives attended this school, which presented the latest safety ideas in the industrial uses of radioactive materials.

A major aim of the Safety Advisory Board program is to study the latest developments in industrial safety for the purpose of developing policies and materials for North Carolina industry. One such project developed during the 1956-58 biennium was the study of powder-actuated tools. Another was the study of noise in industry. Still another dealt with the development of catastrophe control programs for industry, in close association with the work of the State Civil Defense agency. Commissioner Frank Crane served as chief of the Facilities Protection Services in the State Civil Defense setup. The Director of the Safety Section heads the industrial safety, mine, and construction inspectors, who serve as the State staff for the Facilities Protection Services.

Among the Department of Labor's more important activities is the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions. The policy of the Department is to cooperate in all worthwhile projects toward this end. During the 1956-58 biennium, the Director of the Safety Section has represented the Department in working on projects of mutual interest with the American Red Cross, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Wood Products, Fertilizer, and Textile Sections of the National Safety Council, and the Governor's Committee on Occupational Health. The last of these cooperative activities resulted in the establishment of a North Carolina Occupational Health Council.

Special assistance was given to the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association in revising a safety program for the automobile dealers and garages. Close relationships in the compilation of accident frequency rates and presentation of safety awards were established with the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America.

To furnish the inspection force with the latest materials and ideas in accident prevention, continual research was conducted and ideas and materials exchanged with other State agencies. Reports of serious accidents, which are investigated as a matter of course by the field inspectors, were studied and special reports on fatalities were prepared for the use of industry.

Industrial accidents can be prevented. Progressive plants of

our State have long recognized this fact and have developed their own programs to keep on-the-job injuries at a minimum. The Safety Section of the Division of Standards and Inspections is continuing to do everything possible to carry these proven safety methods and ideas to the small plants of North Carolina, many of which have neither the technical know-how or the resources to meet their accident problems. The reduction of the accident frequency rate by almost 50 per cent during the last ten years is indicative of the progress of industrial accident prevention in North Carolina.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

North Carolina Department of Labor

W. G. Alligood, Personnel Director, American & Efird Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, North Carolina.

Jesse D. Brown, Safety Director, American Enka Corporation, Enka, North Carolina.

Marion Cowper, Vice-President, Barrus Construction, Company, Kinston, North Carolina.

H. B. Gaylord, Personnel Director, N. C. Pulp Company, Inc., Plymouth, North Carolina.

J. D. Patterson, Safety Director, Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

George Harper, Safety Director, Sidney Blumenthal & Company, Inc., Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

Clarence J. Hyslop, Safety Director, Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, North Carolina.

T. B. Ipock, Jr., Director, Industrial Relations Department, Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, North Carolina.

Wilford G. Jones, Safety Director, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

W. L. Loy, Personnel Director, Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, North Carolina.

C. H. McAllister, Carolina Power & Light Company, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Sidney F. Marsh, Industrial Relations Department, Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina.

G. E. Midyette, Safety Director, Superior Stone Company, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Joel F. Moody, Superintendent, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Fred F. Murphy, Safety Director, Hickory Manufacturing Company, Hickory, North Carolina.

H. E. Newbury, Safety Director, Ecusta Paper Company, Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

R. W. Robertson, Safety Director, The Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, North Carolina.

Zalph Rochelle, Personnel Director, Tomlinson's of High Point, High Point, North Carolina.

J. M. Vann, Personnel Director, Carolina Aluminum Company, Badin, North Carolina.

H. E. Williams, Safety Director, Fieldcrest Mills Division, Marshall Field and Company, Spray, North Carolina.

J. Robert Williams, Safety Director, Thomasville Chair Company, Thomasville, North Carolina.

TABLE 19
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates in North Carolina Industries
(Preliminary 1957, Compared with Final 1956)

INDUSTRY	Plants 1957	Manhours 1957	Lost Time Injuries 1957	Accident Frequency Rates 1957	1956
MANUFACTURING					
<i>Chemical:</i>					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints.....	36	2,176,995	21	9.6	8.7
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing).....	69	3,770,270	54	14.3	11.3
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products.....	57	8,973,790	50	5.5	2.1
<i>Clay, Cement and Stone:</i>					
Block, Pipe and Cement.....	107	7,791,976	126	16.1	23.5
Brick, Tile and Pottery.....	41	3,367,531	78	23.1	20.8
<i>Electrical:</i>					
General.....	42	27,385,689	63	2.3	1.4
<i>Furniture:</i>					
Wood, Upholstered.....	103	10,379,979	159	15.3	12.4
Wood, (Except Upholstered).....	211	58,455,818	612	10.4	11.0
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>					
Foundries.....	29	2,095,478	76	36.2	33.0
Machine Manufacturing.....	69	16,325,419	143	8.7	10.0
Machine Shop.....	122	4,724,416	92	19.4	16.2
Sheet Metal.....	83	3,126,219	74	23.6	13.6
Not Elsewhere Classified.....	166	12,834,303	226	17.6	17.7
<i>Leather:</i>					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls.....	12	1,111,779	14	12.5	19.4
<i>Lumber:</i>					
Logging, Sawing and Planing.....	453	20,008,579	553	27.6	20.9
Millwork.....	125	4,389,431	80	18.2	18.4
Plywood and Veneer.....	80	8,727,845	189	21.6	21.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products.....	98	5,859,319	116	19.7	17.0
<i>Mining:</i>					
Mines.....	52	1,782,606	90	50.4	35.0
Pits and Quarries.....	52	2,157,599	33	15.2	16.6
Processing Plants.....	55	2,325,787	74	31.8	20.7
<i>Paper:</i>					
Paper and Pulp.....	9	13,975,290	47	3.3	3.5
Set Up Boxes and Containers.....	55	5,574,722	79	14.1	14.2
<i>Printing:</i>					
Job, Newspaper and Books.....	184	9,798,083	70	7.1	4.2

TABLE 19.—Continued

INDUSTRY	Plants 1957	Manhours 1957	Lost Time Injuries 1957	Accident Frequency Rates 1957 1956	
<i>Textiles:</i>					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving.....	368	175,868,040	1,271	7.2	7.5
Dyeing and Finishing.....	69	19,038,071	134	7.0	4.2
Knit Goods.....	386	70,886,509	300	4.2	3.0
Silk and Synthetic.....	62	27,136,757	110	4.0	4.9
Wearing Apparel.....	154	33,535,016	160	4.7	5.1
Woolen Worsted.....	17	12,967,776	100	7.7	8.1
Not Elsewhere Classified.....	133	15,183,696	116	7.6	6.7
<i>Tobacco:</i>					
Cigarette, Cigar, and Smoking....	5	28,169,707	91	3.2	2.8
Leaf Processing.....	66	22,030,775	143	6.4	11.0
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing:</i>					
General.....	269	17,097,948	230	13.4	12.2
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.....	3,839	659,033,218	5,774	8.7	8.3
NON-MANUFACTURING					
<i>Food:</i>					
Baking.....	98	9,795,242	107	10.9	10.0
Bottling Plant.....	147	7,277,948	103	14.1	15.2
Canning and Preserving.....	29	2,024,459	36	17.7	9.5
Dairy Products.....	94	9,144,345	147	16.0	8.0
Ice and Coal.....	114	2,097,924	28	13.3	15.9
Meat Packing.....	99	6,444,843	164	25.4	18.6
Milling, Flour and Feed.....	170	5,630,139	80	14.2	13.0
<i>Service:</i>					
Dry Cleaning.....	400	4,744,178	6	1.2	1.4
Dry Cleaning and Laundry.....	240	13,479,405	46	3.4	3.2
Garage.....	402	13,567,651	143	10.5	7.7
<i>Trade:</i>					
Petroleum Products.....	238	3,849,758	23	5.9	4.5
Wholesale and Retail.....	482	24,810,058	216	8.7	6.1
<i>Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:</i>					
General.....	151	9,559,848	81	8.4	15.0
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.....	2,566	112,425,798	1,180	10.4	8.4
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING..					
	6,405	771,459,016	6,954	9.0	8.3

Technical Notes:

- (1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
- (2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

E. GAIL BARKER, *Director*

The eighth Biennial Report of the Division of Conciliation, covering the period of July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958, is herewith respectfully submitted.

During the biennium 293 cases involving labor-management relations came to the attention of the Division of Conciliation. This number includes the 49 cases listed elsewhere as strikes.

Table 20 lists these cases in nineteen industrial and one miscellaneous classification and by month of beginning.

Table 21 is a summary continuation of table "A" and contains the approximate number of employees involved in these cases by month in which notices of disputes were received.

Table 22 is a tabulation of strikes occurring during the biennium, by year and month of beginning, the approximate number of workers involved and the number of man-days idle due to the work stoppages. Four of the 49 strikes included in this total were part of interstate strikes not negotiated in North Carolina. These four situations involved 1228 employees and accounted for 7858 man-days idle. One strike, of approximately two months duration, occurring at Western Electric Company, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington, involving approximately 6000 employees, accounted for 237,672 man-days idle, which was more than 80 per cent of the total man-days idle during the two-year period.

Table 23 presents a summary, on a calendar year basis, of the number of cases, workers directly involved, number of strikes, workers idle, man-days idle and the North Carolina percentage of the national total of man-days idle. This table includes data from 1941 through 1957.

Knowledge of an existing controversy generally was brought to the attention of the Service by the initiating party desiring to amend or terminate the existing contract, giving the thirty-day notice required by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. These notices were acknowledged promptly by the Service, with a copy of the acknowledgement always being sent to the other party to the contract. In order to encourage the parties to settle their own differences, it was constantly emphasized that it was our sincere hope that the parties would reach amicable agreement through collective bargaining and free discussions.

Whenever the parties were unable to reach agreement through their own endeavors, the services of the Conciliation Service were offered. Contact was maintained with the parties during the thirty-day notice period. In cases in which the parties had failed to reach agreement during that period, a representative of the Conciliation Service called the parties together and endeavored, through conciliation and mediation, to bring about a meeting of minds and an understanding concerning the issues in dispute.

The Division also responded to requests for assistance in settling grievances involving individuals and small groups of workers. Cases of this type are not included in the 293 total. Also, frequent requests for information about the conciliation, arbitration and related laws were acted upon. Consultations, both in the offices and in the field, on labor-management relations are handled as routine and on a day-to-day basis and no attempt is made to record these matters statistically.

The North Carolina Conciliation Service is guided by legislative policy to the use of voluntary methods in the adjustment of labor-management disputes. The State Conciliator wields no club over the bargaining parties in the nature of regulatory powers; nor by the use of government pressure. The Conciliator strives to maintain complete freedom of action by the parties. Under this legislative and administrative policy, the State Conciliator is therefore committed to refrain from any statement or procedure which might appear to throw the weight of public pressure on either side.

In the vast majority of establishments in North Carolina, working relationships of employers and employees are orderly and cooperative. It is well known that for every critical labor-management dispute which develops into a work stoppage, many more negotiations are culminated by joint agreement between the parties without the need for outside assistance. This is a great tribute to the common sense of management and labor representatives in North Carolina.

Nevertheless, when employers and workers face each other over the bargaining table, there remain important areas in which conflict may arise. Group interests may flow in parallel but separate channels. The issues may involve questions of principle, economic conditions, or terms of employment. In such labor-management conflicts, State Conciliators perform useful and valuable service both to the parties and to the economic community as a whole.

Conciliation is a part of the collective bargaining process and is not a substitute for it. The essential problem of collective bargaining, when the parties are at loggerheads over an issue or issues, is the necessity of asserting strength, even as they seek a peaceful settlement. Each side may take an unyielding position to test out how determined the other side is to stick to its position. A willingness to make even the most fragmentary concession in some situations can be interpreted as an evidence of a hidden weakness. For this and other reasons it becomes extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible for them to explore various alternatives which might lead to a mutually acceptable solution.

The Conciliator advises and makes suggestions in joint negotiating sessions, or in exploratory discussions with the parties separately, and thereby acts as a new line of communication. He may acquire confidential information of what the parties will give and take. He functions purposefully, and not just as a messenger carrying offers back and forth. He must possess a keen sense of timing and skill in revealing the information given to him, sometimes directly but more often by hint and indirection. Not the least of the Conciliator's skills is the knowledge of when to say nothing. Thus he protects the position of the parties while they are being brought closer to agreement, until the gap between them is finally bridged.

ARBITRATION SERVICE

In accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act (Article 4A, Section 95-36, General Statutes of North Carolina), the Commissioner of Labor has maintained since 1945 a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens who have served as arbitrators. The composition of this list has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. The present list of 18 is composed of men with wide experience and outstanding records in arbitration under the auspices of the North Carolina Department of Labor and other appointing agencies.

The following men were members of the arbitration panel at the end of the 1956-58 biennium:

DR. GERALD A. BARRETT
Professor of Business Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DR. RICHARD P. CALHOON
Professor of Personnel Administration
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DR. ROBERT G. CARSON, JR.
Industrial Engineering Department
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

DR. ROBERT E. LEE
Professor of Law
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.

DR. FRANK T. DEVYVER
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

DR. CHARLES H. LIVENGOD, JR.
School of Law
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

MR. ROSS E. GROSHONG
Industrial Engineer
Western Electric Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.

DR. HERBERT A. LYNCH
Industrial and Management Engineer
435 Wonderwood Avenue
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. PAUL N. GUTHRIE
Professor of Economics
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DR. DOUGLAS B. MAGGS
Professor of Law
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

DR. GEORGE D. HEATON II
Minister
Industrial Relations Consultant
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. JASPER L. MEMORY, JR.
Professor
Director of Public Relations
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.

DR. R. J. M. HOBBS
Professor of Commercial Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DR. JOSEPH J. SPENGLER
Professor of Economics and
Business Administration
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

DR. RAYMOND JENKINS
Dean of Catawba College
Salisbury, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM W. STURGES
Attorney—1015 Johnston Building
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. JOHN W. KENNEDY
Department of Economics
The Woman's College, U.N.C.
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. ROBERT H. WETTACH
Professor of Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Arbitration has become widely accepted at the terminal point in the grievance procedure of collective bargaining contracts. More and more of these agreements designate the North Carolina Department of Labor as the appointing agency.

The increased use of this service is attributed to the revision of the Arbitration Act by the 1951 Legislature, making it more

adaptable to the needs of the parties involved, and the minimum cost involved. By agreement of the public-spirited citizens serving on the State Arbitration Panel, the charges for their services are kept to a minimum.

It is recognized that quick disposition of issues is a prime attribute of arbitration. Therefore all requests relating to arbitration are given expeditious handling.

The arbitrators serving on the State Panel meet twice a year with the Commissioner of Labor in an effort to improve the service. They discuss generally the problems encountered, the rules controlling appointments, the conduct of arbitrations and other pertinent matters. These conferences have proven to be very beneficial to the arbitrators and the Department of Labor.

TABLE 20
Number of Cases Coming To Attention of North Carolina Conciliation Service
During July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958 By Industry and By Month*

INDUSTRY	ALL MONTHS	1956-57												1957-58																							
		JULY			AUG.			SEPT.			OCT.			NOV.			DEC.			JAN.			FEB.			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
		11	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	7	10	13	14	13	6	12	11	15	14	13	9	20	10	8	9				
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	293	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Chemical and Allied Products.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Communications.....	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Construction (Building Trades).....	8																																				
Electrical Equipment and Supplies.....	5																																				
Fabricated Metal Products.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Food and Kindred Products.....	25																																				
Furniture and Fixtures.....	21																																				
Lumber and Wood Products, (ex. Fur.).....	27	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Machinery and Foundry.....	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Paper and Paper Products.....	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Personal Service.....	3																																				
Printing and Publishing.....	24																																				
Rubber Products.....	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Stone, Clay, Glass and Mining.....	6																																				
Textiles.....	27	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2			
Tobacco.....	18	1																																			
Transportation.....	33																																				
Transportation Equipment.....	10		3	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2			
Utilities and Utility Equipment.....	3																																				
Miscellaneous.....	3		2																																		

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and unpublished data.

TABLE 21

**Number of Workers Involved in Cases Coming To Attention of North Carolina
Conciliation Service During Period July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958
By Month and Fiscal Year.***

MONTH	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
TOTAL.....	156	42,601	137	38,946
July.....	11	10,150	9	2,958
August.....	15	3,490	7	925
September.....	12	6,647	10	6,506
October.....	18	5,053	13	6,131
November.....	19	2,455	14	3,486
December.....	10	557	13	944
January.....	12	4,203	6	1,107
February.....	10	757	12	2,287
March.....	10	828	11	1,018
April.....	10	5,945	15	8,309
May.....	20	1,682	14	3,646
June.....	9	834	13	1,629

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 22

**Strikes in North Carolina During Period July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958,
By Month and Fiscal Year***

MONTH	1956-57			1957-58		
	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL.....	24	10,237	317,592	25	3,025	36,175
July.....	4	346	3,584	5	182	1,175
August.....	5	7,557	246,753	5	395	4,203
September.....	1	147	4,012	3	1,660	6,023
October.....	5	1,018	18,526	2	195	12,165
November.....	1	10	80	2	16	552
December.....	3	674	31,374	1	15	300
January.....	2	174	6,506	3	235	5,825
February.....	1	49	49	2	153	3,838
March.....	2	262	6,708	2	174	2,094
April.....						
May.....						
June.....						

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 23

Labor-Management Cases and Strikes in North Carolina*

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-days Idle	Per cent of National Total
1941	State Conciliation Service Established		34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24,354	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	113	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3
1950	148	38,392	31	12,700	75,700	.2
1951	183	54,276	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	173	63,557	37	15,600	277,000	.5
1953	160	54,475	25	10,100	196,000	.7
1954	163	45,375	31	5,540	82,900	.4
1955	229	65,843	49	16,800	316,000	1.1
1956	179	56,757	25	10,200	293,000	.9
1957	137	35,199	24	3,600	68,280	.4

*Source: N. C. Conciliation Service; North Carolina Department of Labor, Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

C. L. BEDDINGFIELD, *Director*

North Carolina's Voluntary Apprenticeship Act of 1939, which is the statute under which this Division operates, was designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry. The law was designed to provide reasonably continuous employment for apprentices, guarantee them a living wage, and provide them with thorough on-the-job training in their trades, supplemented with related technical training.

The welfare of the apprentice being trained is the first consideration of the Division of Apprenticeship Training. It is a well known fact that the interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is kept in the forefront.

The Apprenticeship Act provides for the appointment of a State Apprenticeship Council by the Commissioner of Labor, with equal representation of employers and employees. It provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be Chairman of the Council and that the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education shall be Vice-Chairman. The law also provides for

the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, whose responsibility, with the advice and guidance of the Council, is to promote a Statewide, voluntary apprenticeship training program covering all of the skilled trades and requiring two years or more to become a recognized, skilled craftsman. The purpose of the law is to insure that a sufficient number of craftsmen will be trained to meet the needs of the State's industrial economy.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The composition of the State Apprenticeship Council at present is as follows: Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; J. Warren Smith, State Director of Vocational Education, vice-chairman; C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, Secretary; and three members representing employers and three representing employees, as follows:

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES	EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES
DWIGHT L. CASEY, <i>Carolinas Chapter Manager</i>	J. W. HOLDER, <i>Executive Secretary-Treasurer</i>
National Electrical Contractors Association Charlotte, N. C.	N. C. State AFL-CIO Raleigh, N. C.
A. J. Fox, <i>General Contractor</i> Raleigh, N. C.	GEORGE J. BUMBY, <i>President</i> Wilmington Central Labor Union Wilmington, N. C.
D. W. RANDOLPH, <i>Supervisor of Training</i> Champion Paper & Fibre Company Canton, N. C.	W. L. CAUSEY, <i>Business Agent</i> Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union 640 Greensboro, N. C.

The Apprenticeship Council is recognized as the sole registration authority for apprenticeship training in North Carolina in connection with the National Defense Training Program, which includes improvement of working skills and advanced workers' training. The Council works in close cooperation with other State and Federal agencies in the advancement of this program. It also serves as the certifying agency for registered apprenticeship training programs in connection with the deferment of apprentices from the draft until their training has been completed. It is the approving agency for all apprenticeable trades and occupations for veterans training under Public Law 550 passed by the 82nd Congress.

DIVISION OPERATIONS

For several years past, it has been thought that the fluctuation in registered apprenticeship programs and registered apprentices would level off and that the number of programs and apprentices in training would remain upon a more or less constant level. Such, however, has not been the case. There has been a continued increase in both programs and apprentices in training. However, this increase during the 1956-58 biennium was not as large as the increase of the previous two-year period.

Our Biennial Report of June 30, 1956 gave a total of 4,350 active apprenticeship training programs registered in the State, with 4,262 apprentices training under those programs.

During the 1956-58 biennium, a total of 859 new programs were approved and registered and 3,422 additional apprentices were registered. A total of 1,237 programs were cancelled during the biennium and 2,687 apprentice agreements were cancelled. A total of 1,010 apprentices completed their training during the two-year period.

At the end of the 1956-58 biennium, a total of 4,369 apprentices were in active training in the State—an increase of 107 over the number in training at the end of the previous biennial period.

Also at the end of the 1956-58 biennium, a total of 4,449 programs were in operation in the State—an increase of 99 over the number of programs in operation at the end of the previous biennial period.

The 1,010 apprentices who completed their apprenticeship training during the biennium were awarded their Certificates of Completion. These apprentices have now taken their places as skilled craftsmen in the industries of the State.

As of June 30, 1958, a total of 4,335 apprentices had received their Certificates of Completion since the beginning of the State's apprenticeship training program.

Distribution of the apprentices who completed their training during the 1956-58 biennium, by industry and occupational groups, will be found in the accompanying tables.

Our records indicate that there will be about 1,000 apprentices completing their training each year through 1960.

Special training programs for other types of on-the-job training were approved and certified to the Veterans Administration during the biennium. A total of 29 of these programs were approved under the provisions of Public Law 550 for the purpose

of training veterans in occupations which are not apprenticeable as such but which are component parts of apprenticeable trades. Veterans trained under these programs in most cases become production-line workers in the industries of the State.

North Carolina's labor market continues to show a serious shortage of skilled workers and craftsmen. This fact indicates that apprenticeship training must be further advanced and extended in order to meet the demands of our industrially expanding State economy.

The continued growth of North Carolina's apprenticeship training program would seem to depend upon continued prosperity, further industrial expansion, and vigorous support of the program by labor and management.

Although the number of veterans training with G. I. Bill benefits has decreased sharply, the apprentice training program continues to move forward in the total number of young people in training. We have been able to replace veteran apprentices with non-veterans who are interested in becoming craftsmen.

TABLE 24

Registered Apprenticeship Programs, Participating Establishments, and Apprentices, By Type of Program, June 30, 1958

	Type of Program*					
	All Types	Group		Individual		
		Joint	Not-joint	Joint	Not-joint	
					No Union	Union Waiver
Programs, total.....	4449	49	6	18	4372	4
Programs with no apprentices.....	2476	20	0	7	2448	1
Programs having apprentices.....	1973	29	6	11	1924	3
Establishments participating in all programs**.....	4686	270	22	17	4373	4
Establishments participating in programs having apprentices.....	2163	245	22	10	1883	3
Apprentices, total.....	4369	623	85	62	3572	27
Apprentices per program having apprentices.....	2.2	21.5	14.2	5.6	1.9	9.0
Apprentices per establishment in programs having apprentices.....	2.0	2.5	3.9	6.2	1.9	9.0

*Group joint More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management to effectuate the over-all program.

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program effectuated by representatives of one party only.

Individual joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because union has waived participation.

**Estimated from other sources.

TABLE 25

Registered Program—Occupations, and Expected Completion Date of Registered Apprentices, By Occupation Group (June 30, 1958)

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occupation Group Code	Prog-Occup Per Occup-Group (1)	All Ex-pected Com-ple-tions	Expected Completion Date								
				Before 1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
All Occupation Groups.....		5722	4369	215	677	1199	1040	844	335	40	19	0
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Draftsman.....	02	19	23	0	3	5	15	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technician.....	03	20	7	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photographer.....	04	14	8	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Cook (Exc. Private Family).....	05	10	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Barber, Beautician.....	06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	137	82	10	25	25	17	2	1	2	0	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	232	213	14	62	51	56	25	3	1	1	0
Carpenter.....	12	308	406	17	35	66	67	153	66	1	1	0
Cement Finisher.....	13	23	9	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
Painter (Construction).....	14	100	29	3	9	7	6	3	1	0	0	0
Plasterer.....	15	53	37	3	8	7	7	4	5	1	2	0
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	367	357	17	56	73	87	72	44	7	1	0
Roofer, Slater.....	17	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.).....	19	102	135	8	21	38	47	19	1	1	0	0
Electrician (Not Construction).....	21	14	25	0	0	15	2	7	1	0	0	0
Electrician (Construction).....	22	320	511	29	64	135	130	100	43	4	6	0
Machinist.....	26	165	151	23	22	29	44	27	5	0	1	0
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	16	29	0	3	12	8	6	0	0	0	0
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	15	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Engraver.....	32	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	240	262	9	46	77	66	53	10	1	0	0
Molder.....	34	22	8	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boilermaker.....	36	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	18	6	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	39	20	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	1667	738	30	83	245	163	158	54	3	2	0
Millwright.....	46	7	7	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	47	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	48	5	10	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	49	676	476	14	83	128	132	85	34	0	0	0
Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	143	104	7	10	30	17	22	11	6	1	0
Electrotypist, Stereotypist.....	52	8	20	1	4	4	4	1	3	3	0	0
Lithographer.....	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photoengraver.....	54	14	19	0	0	3	4	7	3	2	0	0
Pressman (Printing).....	55	187	169	5	26	36	26	39	29	6	2	0
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	35	13	1	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Stationary Engineer.....	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoistman, Craneman.....	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glazier.....	63	20	10	1	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	69	22	6	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Powerhouse Operator.....	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lineman.....	72	57	190	1	19	64	67	33	6	0	0	0
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	116	44	3	16	14	10	0	1	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.).....	79	86	32	2	10	14	2	4	0	0	0	0
Baker.....	81	11	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loomfixer.....	82	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furrier.....	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milliner.....	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dressmaker.....	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor.....	86	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabinetmaker.....	87	145	51	1	10	21	11	2	5	0	1	0
Millman.....	88	11	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upholsterer.....	91	83	61	8	14	22	9	5	2	0	1	0
Shoe Repairman.....	92	18	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stonecutter.....	93	12	20	0	9	8	1	0	0	2	0	0
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	94	33	18	1	3	4	8	1	1	0	0	0
Painter (Not Construction).....	95	23	11	1	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	96	9	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Occups. (N. E. C.).....	99	86	45	2	5	22	9	5	2	0	0	0

1 Program-occupation is an occupation in a program. Because some programs include more than one occupation, total program-occupations exceed total program.

TABLE 26

**Journeyman Employed, and Estimated Potential Apprentices By Occupation Group,
In Programs Currently Registered and Reported to the Bureau of Apprenticeship.
(June 30, 1958)**

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occup. Group Code	Estimated Journey- men	Apprentices		Ratio	
			Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Potential
All Occupation Groups.....		28,504	4,369	15,655	6.5	1.8
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Draftsman.....	02	74	23	48	3.2	1.5
Laboratory Technician.....	03	40	7	40	5.7	1.0
Photographer.....	04	28	8	28	3.5	1.0
Cook (Except Private Family).....	05	20	3	20	6.7	1.0
Barber, Beautician.....	06	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	362	82	279	4.4	1.3
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	1,919	213	808	9.0	2.4
Carpenter.....	12	3,958	406	1,363	9.7	2.9
Cement Finisher.....	13	319	9	104	35.4	3.1
Painter (Construction).....	14	638	29	265	22.0	2.4
Plasterer.....	15	614	37	239	16.6	2.6
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	2,215	357	1,194	6.2	1.9
Roofer, Slater.....	17	29	1	14	29.0	2.1
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.).....	19	651	135	329	4.8	2.0
Electrician (Not Construction).....	21	84	25	58	3.4	1.4
Electrician (Construction).....	22	1,453	511	941	2.8	1.5
Machinist.....	26	1,071	151	551	7.1	1.9
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	88	29	52	3.0	1.7
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	35	2	30	17.5	1.2
Engraver.....	32	24	0	24	0.0	1.0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	1,219	262	701	4.7	1.7
Molder.....	34	131	8	74	16.4	1.8
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	2	0	2	0.0	1.0
Boilermaker.....	36	9	1	4	9.0	2.3
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	89	6	41	14.8	2.2
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	39	55	5	45	11.0	1.2
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	5,405	738	3,704	7.3	1.5
Millwright.....	46	87	7	34	12.4	2.6
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	47	2	2	2	1.0	1.0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	48	88	10	30	8.8	2.9
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	49	2,267	476	1,577	4.8	1.4
Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	752	104	356	7.2	2.1
Electrotypist, Stereotypist.....	52	57	20	31	2.9	1.8
Lithographer.....	53	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Photoengraver.....	54	51	19	28	2.7	1.8
Pressman (Printing).....	55	605	169	414	3.6	1.5
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	98	13	80	7.5	1.2
Stationary Engineer.....	61	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Hoistman, Craneaman.....	62	25	0	7	0.0	3.6
Glazier.....	63	55	10	40	5.5	1.4
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	69	90	6	59	15.0	1.5
Powerhouse Operator.....	71	25	0	7	0.0	3.6
Lineman.....	72	1,451	190	525	7.6	2.8
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	304	44	257	6.9	1.2
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.).....	79	218	32	182	6.8	1.2
Baker.....	81	32	2	22	16.0	1.5
Loomfixer.....	82	78	3	19	26.0	4.1
Furrier.....	83	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Milliner.....	84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Dressmaker.....	85	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tailor.....	86	2	0	2	0.0	1.0
Cabinetmaker.....	87	508	51	330	10.0	1.5
Millman.....	88	37	2	32	18.5	1.2
Upholsterer.....	91	332	61	216	5.4	1.5
Shoe Repairman.....	92	36	3	36	12.0	1.0
Stonecutter.....	93	148	20	49	7.4	3.0
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	94	81	18	71	4.5	1.1
Painter (Not Construction).....	95	59	11	46	5.4	1.3
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	96	23	3	18	7.7	1.3
Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.).....	99	461	45	227	10.2	2.0

TABLE 27
Apprentices Completed By Industrial Group.
(July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958)

<i>Industry Groups</i>	<i>Industry Groups</i>	<i>Number of Apprentices</i>
All Industry Groups		1010
Construction	1	407
Wood Products Manufacturing.....	2	9
Machinery Manufacturing	3	16
Metal Products Manufacturing.....	4	3
Auto Repair Services.....	5	155
Other Repair Services.....	6	75
Building Supplies Retail.....	7	66
Printing	8	77
Food Preparation	9	176
Personal Services	0	25
Manufacturing N.E.C.	X	1
Non-Manufacturing	R	0

TABLE 28
Apprentices Completed By Occupation Group.
(July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958)

<i>Occupation Group</i>	<i>Occup. Group Code</i>	<i>No. of Apprentices</i>	<i>Occupation Group</i>	<i>Occup. Group Code</i>	<i>No. of Apprentices</i>
All Occupation Groups		1010	Millwright.....	46	1
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	Railroad Mechanic and Repairman ..	47	0
Draftsman.....	02	2	Airplane Mechanic and Repairman ..	48	3
Laboratory Technician.....	03	2	Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)..	49	116
Photographer.....	04	1	Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	31
Cook (Except Private Family).....	05	1	Electrotypier, Stereotypier.....	52	5
Barber, Beautician.....	06	0	Lithographer.....	53	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	24	Photoengraver.....	54	2
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	78	Pressman (Printing).....	5	27
Carpenter.....	12	41	Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	6
Cement Finisher.....	13	1	Stationary Engineer.....	61	0
Painter (Construction).....	14	5	Hoistman, Craneman.....	62	0
Plasterer.....	15	7	Glazier.....	63	5
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	74	Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	1
Roofer, Slater.....	17	0	Powerhouse Operator.....	71	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)..	19	20	Lineman.....	72	56
Electrician (Not Construction).....	21	2	Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	30
Electrician (Construction).....	22	128	Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.).....	79	9
Machinist.....	26	20	Baker.....	81	3
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	3	Loomfixer.....	82	2
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	Furrier.....	83	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	Milliner.....	84	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	2	Dressmaker.....	85	0
Engraver.....	32	1	Tailor.....	86	0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	39	Cabinetmaker.....	87	22
Molder.....	34	0	Millman.....	88	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	0	Upholsterer.....	91	13
Boilermaker.....	36	0	Shoe Repairman.....	92	6
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	5	Stonecutter.....	93	5
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	4	Optician, Lens Grinder.....	94	3
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	189	Painter (Not Construction).....	95	0
			Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	96	0
			Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.).....	99	15

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, *Chief*

Submitted herewith is my thirteenth biennial report, covering the period from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958. Information not appearing herein, if desired, may be obtained from previous reports.

In carrying on the purpose of this Bureau, we continue to run into various new problems. The Bureau is still being operated with only two employees—the Chief and his secretary. With only the same help which we have had since 1933, we have run into difficulties carrying the increased work load.

No jobs are created by this Bureau. We have strived to move along with the industrial world and we have been able to make job placements whenever suitable openings arose. For the first time in twenty-five years, however, we have been unable to make as many placements as we wished.

For some time past, the employment situation has slowed down, so much so that the tendency of employers has been laying off instead of hiring. Because of this fact, together with stretch-out systems and the large surplus of help available to employers, we have been forced to carry an active file of a larger number of new applicants than ever before. However, we are glad to report that those previously employed have been retained and have steady work.

Our file shows that since our last report we have placed twenty-five men and ten women—a total of thirty-five. At the close of the School for the Deaf in Morganton in June 1957, we added thirty-two new applicants to our file. In June 1958, we added to our file twenty-eight graduates—thirteen boys and fifteen girls—all of whom applied to us for assistance in securing employment. We now have an active file of fifty-four to be carried over to the 1958-60 biennium.

During the past biennium, by request, I have spoken eleven times at various gatherings of the deaf and on special occasions. My appearance before the deaf groups was to present information concerning employment and other problems not clear to them. That so few hearing groups sought my appearance indicates that they were probably pretty well informed on the deaf. Now that a new generation has stepped in, our service will be requested more than ever before. In one way or the other, we will have to put more stress on our educational program.

More field work must be done and more publicity will be needed. Television programs showing the deaf at work would be of great help. As far back as 1940, we foresaw the situation which now faces us. In our previous reports we enumerated the functions and various services rendered by this Bureau. Now, in view of the ever-rising job qualifications required by industry, we feel that much more could be accomplished if we had sufficient personnel to enable us to branch out and take advantage of the many modern opportunities which are constantly coming into existence.

First, we would be able to keep in closer personal touch with the deaf and industry.

Second, available job opportunities for the deaf would be more easily discovered.

Third, this Bureau would have available some one adequately trained and prepared to carry on, if and when an emergency arises.

During the past biennium, 383 official trips were made in the State, covering 13,766 miles. As usual, follow-up visits were made in order to determine whether the placements which had been made were satisfactory to both the employer and the employee. Interviews with employers and supervisors concerning the possibility of employing additional deaf applicants were made. Inquiries were made with reference to new job openings in which the deaf might qualify.

We find that from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1958, this Bureau has had 1,211 men and women to register with us seeking suitable employment. Of this number, we have placed 1,017 in gainful employment. Deducting the number placed from the number registered, we have a difference of 194, a majority of whom have married, left the State, died or have been classified as unemployable. Although our placements are not numerous, the additional wealth in taxes which these deaf workers have paid represents a much greater sum than the cost of operating this Bureau.

Since we do not have definite information from other states, we are not able to compare the employment situation among their deaf with that of North Carolina. School publications and other periodicals coming regularly to our desk from other states do not show in figures how the situation stands. However, from the references published, we gather that our State is not surpassed in gainful employment of its deaf citizens.

With reference to organizations and activities of the adult deaf in our State, we have the North Carolina Association of the Deaf, the North Carolina Sunday School Association of the Deaf, the North Carolina Alumni Association of the Deaf, and two divisions of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf—one located in Durham and the other in Charlotte. Our State organization has recently affiliated with the National Association of the Deaf. Our affiliations with two national organizations have greatly strengthened the standing of our State organization.

The North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton continues to cooperate with us in a very helpful manner. Boys and girls coming out of school are referred to us for assistance in solving their problems. We make stop-overs at the school when in its vicinity. This enables us to become familiar with each student's problems and make placements more effectively.

Our working relationship with other State and Federal agencies—the Commission for the Blind, the Social Security Administration, the State Department of Public Welfare, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and others—continues to be most cordial and helpful to all concerned.

As stated in our last report, 1954-1956, because of modern changes constantly developing in the personnel and job requirements of industry, this Bureau must at all times be prepared to meet the challenge in order to keep the deaf in pace with our fast-moving age. Mechanical devices, taking the place of manpower, tend to create a surplus of available help. Needless to say, this trend eventually will increase the complexity of our problems.

Regardless of the progress we have made, we will continue to be confronted with challenges that will drain heavily on our efforts and means. Naturally, therefore, we are looking for adequate provision so that we can continue to "row our boat" and hold our line.

TABLE 29
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF
1956-1958

<i>Industry and Occupation</i>	<i>Registered*</i>	<i>Placed</i>	<i>Cancelled**</i>	<i>Active Balance***</i>
Building and Construction				
Carpenters.....	6	1	1	4
Clerical				
Filing and Clerical.....	3	1		2
Typist-Clerk.....	2			2
Machine Operators.....	4	1		3
Clothing and Textile				
Clipper.....	3	1		2
Knitter.....	1			1
Other.....	6	4		2
Further Education				
School.....				
College.....	10	8	1	1
Furniture and Woodwork				
Cabinet Maker.....	5	3		2
Crater.....	1			1
Dry Cleaning				
Pressing and Laundry.....	5	2		3
Hotel				
Kitchen Help.....	3	3		0
Machinery Operator.....	7	3		4
Printing Trades				
Proof Reader.....				
Linotype Operator.....	7	3		4
Printer.....	3	2		1
Press Feeder.....	2			2
Professional				
Teachers or Supervisors.....	3			3
Seamstress.....	6	3		3
Shoe Repairing.....	2			2
Watch Repairing.....	2			2
Miscellaneous.....	10			10
TOTAL.....	91	35	2	54

*Includes those carried from last biennium.

**Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

***Includes those now on active file.

TABLE 30
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958, shows the following:

	<i>Registrations*</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Cancellations**</i>	<i>Active Balance***</i>
Men.....	56	25	1	28
Women.....	35	10	1	26
TOTAL.....	91	35	2	54
Firm visits.....				252
Field interviews.....				131
Office interviews.....				122
Official trips made by the Chief.....				383
Miles traveled by the Chief.....				13,166

*Includes those carried over from last biennium.

**Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

***Includes those now on active file.

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, Information Officer

Working in cooperation with all divisions of the Department, the Information Service attempts to keep the public informed of all developments in labor and industrial conditions with which the Department of Labor is directly concerned.

The Service publicizes regularly the data on wages, working hours, employment and building construction which are prepared by the Division of Statistics, furnishing these data to the State's press and radio in a readily usable form. It prepares for publication the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*, prepares speeches as needed for the Commissioner of Labor, and assists in the preparation of Departmental pamphlets, safety codes, and specialized promotional literature. The service also answers numerous requests from the public for information concerning a great variety of labor and industrial matters. Other duties include making photographs as needed for use in Departmental publications and newspaper or magazine feature articles.

The Information Service also promotes compliance with the State and Federal labor statutes and regulations by publicizing important features of the laws and all significant changes which are made in these statutes.

The Service prepared and circulated to the press and radio of North Carolina approximately 350 news and feature articles dealing with various phases of the Department's work during the 1956-58 biennium; prepared or edited radio scripts and spot announcement series on various subjects and developed an hour-long television program about the Department of Labor; prepared speeches as needed and special articles for trade magazines, labor and industrial publications; made approximately 150 photographs in connection with Department public relations and special events; edited the *Biennial Report*; developed specially requested information on labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use or at the request of press and radio representatives; performed miscellaneous other research and inter-agency contact jobs; and answered some 1,500 requests from the public for various types of labor and industrial information.

The Service also wrote, edited, proofread, and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*. Both local and out-of-state publicity was handled in promoting the sale and public use of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms* and the 1958 *Supplement* to the Directory.

The productions of the Information Service continued to be in demand and were used constantly and extensively by the State's press and radio and by labor and management throughout the State.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

W. L. STRICKLAND, *Director*

Notwithstanding the economic recession of 1957-58, North Carolina's industrial economy continued to develop and expand in many ways during the last two years. Total nonagricultural employment declined slightly, but average hourly and weekly earnings of factory workers increased substantially. Industrial growth and building construction continued at a high level. These changes are recorded in detail in the tabulated statistical summaries which follow.

Compared with the preceding biennial period, total non-farm employment in the State dropped 1.6 per cent, decreasing from 1,075,800 in July, 1956 to 1,059,000 in July, 1958. In spite of this employment decrease, the long-term trend remains favorable. An increase of more than 26 per cent has been recorded

in total nonagricultural employment in North Carolina during the ten-year period 1947-1957, in which time the total job figure increased from 864,000 to 1,090,000.

Substantial increases occurred in the average hourly and weekly earnings of Tar Heel factory workers during the biennium. Hourly earnings gained more than six per cent, rising from \$1.36 in July, 1956 to \$1.45 in July, 1958. Weekly earnings increased by six per cent, rising from \$53.18 in July, 1956 to \$56.55 in July, 1958.

Although the total volume of building construction in the State's cities of more than 10,000 population dropped 2.5 per cent during the biennium, construction continued at an impressive rate. The total estimated cost of building in these 30 cities, as reported by municipal building inspectors, amounted to \$291,013,924 during the 1956-58 biennium.

All three principal categories of building remained at a high level. New residential building totaled \$119,901,941 in the thirty cities of more than 10,000 population. New nonresidential building amounted to \$128,183,369. Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, both residential and nonresidential, totaled \$42,928,614.

In the residential building category, 12,766 new family dwelling units were reported.

An additional indicator of the generally prosperous level of the economy during the last two years is the number of employment certificates which were issued to minors under 18 years of age under the provisions of the State Child Labor Law. These certificates were issued by County Superintendents of Public Welfare, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor with regard to the certification of minors for employment.

A total of 43,261 employment certificates were issued during the biennium. Although this represents a decrease of seven per cent from the 46,868 certificates issued during the 1954-56 biennium, the total number of certificates issued was sufficiently high to indicate that legal employment opportunities for minors remained abundant.

The Division of Statistics continued during the biennium its routine work of collecting, systematizing, tabulating and publishing each month valuable data on employment, hours and earnings in each of the principal industries of the State. The Division currently receives reports from a total of more than 2,700 business establishments. These reports form the basis of

our detailed monthly summaries. Emphasis is placed upon improving the quality of reporting by obtaining information from the more representative firms in each industry.

By virtue of our arrangement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the information on employment, hours and earnings collected by this Division is also used by the Federal agency, and several Federal statistical employees work in the State office.

The Division of Statistics also tabulates the statistical information reported by the Division of Standards and Inspections and the Division of Apprenticeship Training, handles the duplication of all Departmental forms, form letters, bulletins, pamphlets and news releases, and maintains extensive addressograph plate files for use in the Department's mailing of bulletins and other materials.

The Division of Statistics during the 1956-58 biennium collected from industry the information which was used as the basis for the 1958 *Supplement* to the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms*. The 540-page *Directory* and the 48-page *Supplement* have continued to be much in demand. They are used extensively by both buyers and sellers of North Carolina products.

Each of the *Directory's* individual listings contains the name of a manufacturing firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address, the name of the principal official in charge, and code references to the type of industry, county in which located, and the approximate number of employees. The *Directory* lists all manufacturing firms alphabetically, by type of industry, and geographically by county.

The *Directory* is published at four-year intervals. The 1956 edition, together with the 1958 *Supplement*, is the fourth edition to be offered to the public, other editions having been published in 1944, 1948 and 1952. The *Supplement* is published at two-year intervals in between the publication years of the full *Directory*. It is furnished free to all purchasers of the *Directory*.

TABLE 31

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS FOR SELECTED YEARS
BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE AND BY SEX

	Year						
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total All Certificates.....	21,251	24,224	24,295	18,641	25,981	26,998	26,118
Boys.....	11,539	12,840	12,349	9,237	13,998	13,922	13,904
Girls.....	9,712	11,384	11,946	9,404	11,983	13,076	12,214
Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age.....	16,292	18,516	18,809	13,994	19,608	20,352	19,679
Boys.....	8,417	9,616	9,467	6,767	10,657	10,839	10,829
First Regular.....	2,356	3,184	3,382	2,630	4,637	5,013	5,166
Reissued Regular.....	801	861	931	772	1,586	1,911	1,696
Vacation & Part-Time.....	5,260	5,571	5,154	3,365	4,434	3,915	3,967
Girls.....	7,875	8,900	9,342	7,227	8,951	9,513	8,850
First Regular.....	1,577	2,056	2,374	1,972	2,723	3,027	2,883
Reissued Regular.....	695	718	854	624	1,116	1,367	1,166
Vacation & Part-Time.....	5,603	6,126	6,114	4,631	5,112	5,119	4,801
Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age*.....	4,745	5,418	5,226	4,418	6,101	6,438	6,241
Boys.....	2,908	2,934	2,622	2,241	3,069	2,875	2,877
Girls.....	1,837	2,484	2,604	2,177	3,032	3,563	3,364
Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age**.....	214	290	260	229	272	208	198

*Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation Certificates.

**Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation Certificates and all Boys.

TABLE 32

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE FOR
SELECTED YEARS BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY AND BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

	Year						
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Grand Total.....	16,292	18,516	18,809	13,994	19,608	20,352	19,679
Manufacturing.....	3,515	4,162	5,368	3,706	7,140	7,608	6,797
First Regular Certificates.....	1,941	2,437	2,977	2,234	4,196	4,582	4,219
Boys.....	1,287	1,750	2,037	1,595	3,226	3,545	3,371
Girls.....	654	687	940	639	970	1,037	848
Reissued Certificates.....	565	646	840	620	1,438	1,698	1,334
Vacation and Part-Time.....	1,009	1,079	1,551	852	1,506	1,328	1,244
Non-Manufacturing.....	12,418	13,982	13,036	10,030	12,087	12,317	12,357
First Regular Certificates.....	1,899	2,703	2,653	2,263	3,005	3,261	3,608
Boys.....	978	1,338	1,220	933	1,256	1,276	1,576
Girls.....	921	1,365	1,433	1,330	1,749	1,985	2,032
Reissued Certificates.....	905	903	919	872	1,220	1,523	1,459
Vacation and Part-Time.....	9,614	10,376	9,464	6,895	7,862	7,533	7,290
Construction.....	359	372	405	258	381	427	525
First Regular Certificates.....	93	100	126	105	159	197	222
Boys.....	91	96	125	102	155	192	219
Girls.....	2	4	1	3	4	5	3
Reissued Certificates.....	26	30	26	21	44	57	69
Vacation and Part-Time.....	240	242	253	132	178	173	234

TABLE 33

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN
SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

July 1956—June 1958

	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	Winston-Salem
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES.....	898	3,716	2,203	3,913	2,934
By Sex.....					
Boys.....	432	1,827	1,211	1,976	1,723
Girls.....	466	1,889	992	1,937	1,211
By Type Certificate.....					
First Regular.....	90	424	140	771	366
Reissued Regular.....	56	269	162	520	173
Vacation and Part-Time.....	752	3,023	1,901	2,622	2,395
By Employing Industry.....					
Construction.....	12	78	33	48	43
Manufacturing.....	39	282	94	203	343
Nonmanufacturing.....	847	3,356	2,076	3,662	2,548

TABLE 34

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE

July, 1956—June, 1958

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time		Boys	Girls	Boys
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
GRAND TOTAL.	43,261	4,621	3,225	1,548	1,376	10,498	11,611	5,741	4,177	464
Alamance	1,037	104	68	24	27	322	337	101	54	0
Alexander	98	16	11	0	1	19	15	30	6	0
Alleghany	90	3	37	0	3	12	8	19	8	0
Anson	153	12	0	1	0	37	68	20	15	0
Ashe	46	2	3	0	1	14	8	9	9	0
Avery	19	5	5	0	0	3	4	0	2	0
Beaufort	208	9	13	3	3	34	66	52	28	0
Bertie	101	2	1	0	0	28	19	28	17	6
Bladen	131	12	1	0	2	31	53	17	15	0
Brunswick	14	2	0	0	0	3	0	7	1	1
Buncombe	1,109	61	51	37	36	296	392	159	77	0
Burke	574	115	106	31	24	77	73	71	71	6
Cabarrus	1,135	311	36	91	19	262	301	73	42	0
Caldwell	537	80	28	20	15	150	110	65	61	8
Camden	18	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0
Carteret	266	9	18	3	8	54	51	47	73	3
Caswell	11	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	1	0
Catawba	1,368	300	136	110	46	325	233	153	65	0
Chatham	160	21	34	3	0	20	26	18	38	0
Cherokee	70	4	2	0	0	20	22	1	12	9
Chowan	136	6	0	1	1	47	54	24	3	0
Clay	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland	418	124	47	15	5	62	66	46	53	0
Columbus	199	8	12	1	0	36	50	37	55	0
Craven	343	8	11	0	8	88	125	38	65	0
Cumberland	1,076	18	18	5	11	306	392	153	115	58
Currituck	11	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0
Dare	114	1	3	0	0	33	45	18	14	0
Davidson	1,284	298	123	82	41	290	257	119	74	0
Davie	129	21	30	6	4	19	10	31	8	0
Duplin	148	1	1	0	0	46	51	22	26	1
Durham	2,205	84	56	88	70	479	727	406	139	156
Edgecombe	157	6	7	4	1	57	22	43	17	0
Forsyth	2,979	183	197	74	101	828	813	669	114	0
Franklin	100	1	2	0	0	24	38	27	8	0
Gaston	1,724	614	279	96	56	190	225	148	116	0
Gates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Graham	50	3	1	1	0	20	18	3	4	0
Granville	163	9	7	3	3	24	70	25	19	3
Greene	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Guilford	4,609	554	406	372	290	1,055	1,303	399	230	0
Halifax	410	13	17	3	3	98	116	53	107	0
Harnett	218	0	2	1	0	47	124	18	26	0
Haywood	217	10	5	1	2	52	42	69	36	0
Henderson	298	29	19	3	2	86	80	53	26	0
Hertford	114	1	0	0	0	24	21	39	29	0
Hoke	64	2	3	0	0	13	13	7	26	0
Hyde	25	2	5	0	0	13	3	2	0	0
Iredell	793	99	85	23	40	127	205	97	117	0
Jackson	102	13	19	1	3	24	13	12	17	0
Johnston	331	13	16	6	9	99	127	47	14	0
Jones	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lee	379	18	26	7	17	73	82	38	118	0
Lenoir	330	18	28	3	7	82	103	41	48	0
Lincoln	187	37	34	6	8	31	35	18	18	0

TABLE 34 (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE

July, 1956—June, 1958

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time		Boys	Girls	Boys
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Macon	64	0	26	0	0	18	7	4	9	0
Madison	27	1	1	0	0	10	9	3	3	0
Martin	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
McDowell	202	33	31	2	3	53	45	22	13	0
Mecklenburg	3,733	192	232	109	157	1,188	1,173	349	333	0
Mitchell	64	7	10	1	2	3	15	3	23	0
Montgomery	205	60	31	8	8	32	24	18	24	0
Moore	265	13	24	0	2	68	63	31	62	2
Nash	267	10	5	4	1	71	115	31	28	2
New Hanover	1,234	35	55	12	14	269	351	235	109	154
Northampton	73	2	3	0	0	22	25	9	12	0
Onslow	229	11	15	0	4	53	71	28	46	1
Orange	162	19	10	1	4	41	43	23	21	0
Pamlico	60	2	3	0	0	17	31	2	5	0
Pasquotank	303	21	18	6	8	97	87	51	15	0
Pender	44	1	2	0	0	16	9	6	8	2
Perquimans	41	0	0	0	0	12	20	7	2	0
Person	198	67	53	13	9	6	3	13	34	0
Pitt	270	13	7	11	2	84	72	42	39	0
Polk	32	4	4	3	0	12	4	4	1	0
Randolph	799	41	34	6	10	229	288	118	73	0
Richmond	388	99	54	10	23	47	38	35	82	0
Robeson	517	4	8	1	2	128	157	95	114	8
Rockingham	779	53	59	6	20	180	263	112	84	2
Rowan	668	61	33	19	8	207	174	86	80	0
Rutherford	326	9	5	4	0	118	96	48	46	0
Sampson	343	19	12	7	3	74	93	49	86	0
Scotland	217	30	20	6	8	45	36	15	57	0
Stanly	465	115	54	33	23	72	75	45	48	0
Stokes	19	9	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	0
Surry	701	51	146	11	49	111	208	69	56	0
Swain	101	1	1	0	0	33	31	13	22	0
Transylvania	81	3	1	0	1	23	18	22	13	0
Tyrell	50	2	0	1	0	29	11	5	2	0
Union	338	94	61	26	42	13	12	46	44	0
Vance	319	13	15	4	6	89	75	44	73	0
Wake	1,736	194	127	103	82	486	434	221	84	5
Warren	114	2	0	1	3	29	37	11	30	1
Washington	97	0	0	0	1	29	36	22	9	0
Watauga	112	2	3	0	0	17	36	15	39	0
Wayne	514	16	16	4	8	165	151	81	47	26
Wilkes	298	32	16	4	3	83	54	64	37	5
Wilson	281	12	15	4	2	86	87	48	25	2
Yadkin	38	5	4	3	0	6	7	11	0	2
Yancey	18	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	0	1

TABLE 35

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

July, 1956—June, 1958 and July, 1954—June, 1956

Class of Construction	July 1956 to June 1958	July 1954 to June 1956	Per Cent of Change
All Construction	\$ 291,013,924	\$ 298,200,793	— 2.5%
New Residential	119,901,941	129,974,424	— 8.4%
New Non-Residential	128,183,369	120,985,336	+ 5.9%
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	42,928,614	47,241,033	— 10.0%

TABLE 36

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN
NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY

July, 1956—June, 1958

	Total Value	Residential		Non- Residential Value	Additions, Alterations and Repairs Value
		Value	No. of Family Units		
TOTAL ALL.....	\$ 291,013,924	\$ 119,901,941	12,766	\$ 128,183,369	\$ 42,928,614
Albemarle.....	2,421,820	1,003,700	116	1,133,245	284,875
Asheville.....	9,334,226	4,870,724	521	3,160,873	1,302,629
Burlington.....	10,443,129	3,353,099	409	5,025,697	2,064,333
Charlotte.....	40,080,535	12,142,063	1,470	22,908,661	5,029,811
Concord.....	2,367,681	1,167,152	140	852,894	347,635
Durham.....	18,926,575	6,232,004	691	8,801,718	3,892,853
Elizabeth City.....	224,935	107,500	12	65,025	52,410
Fayetteville.....	9,180,131	3,859,331	288	4,026,312	1,294,488
Gastonia.....	12,895,925	7,113,650	656	4,161,825	1,620,450
Goldsboro.....	4,857,517	2,239,550	324	1,763,750	854,217
Greensboro.....	32,968,531	13,925,247	1,632	15,828,885	3,214,399
Greenville.....	7,302,494	3,463,499	304	3,051,584	787,411
Henderson.....	2,593,970	1,294,450	172	880,730	418,790
Hickory.....	3,585,805	1,476,709	125	1,327,910	781,186
High Point.....	12,693,000	4,571,393	587	6,857,423	1,264,184
Kinston.....	4,780,777	2,862,633	317	1,354,888	563,256
Lexington.....	4,190,015	1,978,500	218	1,663,990	547,525
Monroe.....	1,973,113	854,500	87	698,153	420,460
New Bern.....	2,249,456	429,800	77	700,111	1,119,545
Raleigh.....	36,172,381	15,079,887	1,310	18,300,846	2,791,648
Reidsville.....	2,267,800	863,700	96	382,400	1,021,700
Rocky Mount.....	8,725,012	4,276,487	476	3,339,494	1,109,031
Salisbury.....	4,795,377	1,985,500	177	2,235,802	574,075
Sanford.....	1,253,100	762,200	106	363,150	127,750
Shelby.....	2,807,505	1,937,050	219	621,978	248,477
Statesville.....	4,667,996	1,862,985	199	2,093,841	711,170
Thomasville.....	3,300,070	1,260,840	168	1,508,954	530,276
Wilmington.....	3,918,040	1,286,432	102	1,516,944	1,114,664
Wilson.....	6,779,409	3,616,800	350	2,071,662	1,090,947
Winston-Salem.....	33,257,599	14,024,556	1,417	11,484,624	7,748,419

TABLE 37

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA
CITIES BY CITY SELECTED YEARS

	1957	1956	1951	1946	1941
TOTAL ALL.....	\$ 132,146,743	\$ 154,512,306	\$ 113,127,378	\$ 45,792,286	\$ 27,622,100
Albemarle.....	1,473,395	1,210,825	601,475	*	*
Asheville.....	3,274,959	6,038,783	6,492,803	1,635,721	762,400
Burlington.....	6,162,213	3,984,531	3,697,744	2,829,712	400,641
Charlotte.....	17,107,427	25,760,236	20,432,902	8,185,437	4,838,699
Concord.....	1,352,289	1,933,394	1,367,840	479,075	403,906
Durham.....	7,927,941	8,997,450	9,278,957	3,751,740	2,572,180
Elizabeth City.....	140,325	*	627,185	268,620	101,550
Fayetteville.....	5,522,777	4,390,017	2,833,433	1,464,810	3,693,638
Gastonia.....	6,723,450	7,118,375	2,302,987	1,153,100	152,000
Goldsmo.....	2,654,202	4,273,540	1,866,075	969,330	1,903,139
Greensboro.....	13,124,995	13,956,045	14,758,680	3,535,625	187,290
Greenville.....	3,678,939	2,306,450	1,527,075	883,625	501,500
Henderson.....	1,425,155	1,854,520	138,925	*	549,100
Hickory.....	1,780,092	1,791,175	1,985,548	1,123,815	*
High Point.....	5,888,101	7,120,785	3,072,154	2,395,698	2,383,398
Kinston.....	2,034,262	2,555,924	1,724,550	944,575	711,792
Lexington.....	2,482,371	1,323,175	1,059,475	1,080,915	293,705
Monroe.....	858,738	1,230,839	*	*	*
New Bern.....	808,441	1,788,451	618,480	407,103	128,302
Raleigh.....	12,872,987	15,106,763	12,919,103	3,002,931	2,478,388
Reidsville.....	1,404,950	1,240,000	1,070,775	789,200	290,350
Rocky Mount.....	5,434,508	4,382,058	3,845,061	1,467,750	598,655
Salisbury.....	2,479,458	3,186,511	1,366,367	1,267,919	602,804
Sanford.....	677,700	1,196,650	*	*	*
Shelby.....	1,453,057	1,229,973	1,273,259	717,600	427,880
Statesville.....	2,047,580	2,781,762	900,565	1,285,875	72,150
Thomasville.....	1,042,558	1,421,494	446,125	293,150	79,890
Wilmington.....	1,908,454	2,840,585	2,213,261	1,643,863	626,511
Wilson.....	2,106,160	7,518,617	2,579,431	1,256,247	383,220
Winston-Salem.....	16,299,259	15,973,378	12,127,143	2,958,850	2,474,012

*Information not available.

TABLE 38

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$45.63	\$1.24	36.8
February.....	46.62	1.24	37.6
March.....	47.25	1.25	37.8
April.....	46.38	1.25	37.1
May.....	46.75	1.26	37.1
June.....	47.25	1.25	37.8
July.....	47.25	1.25	37.8
August.....	48.38	1.25	38.7
September.....	48.75	1.25	39.0
October.....	49.75	1.25	39.8
November.....	50.27	1.26	39.9
December.....	50.93	1.27	40.1
1955—			
January.....	\$49.78	\$1.27	39.2
February.....	50.29	1.27	39.6
March.....	51.05	1.27	40.2
April.....	48.38	1.28	37.8
May.....	50.94	1.28	39.8
June.....	51.20	1.28	40.0
July.....	50.82	1.28	39.7
August.....	50.93	1.27	40.1
September.....	52.35	1.28	40.9
October.....	53.54	1.29	41.5
November.....	53.97	1.31	41.2
December.....	54.65	1.32	41.4
1956—			
January.....	\$53.73	\$1.33	40.4
February.....	53.87	1.33	40.5
March.....	55.07	1.37	40.2
April.....	53.70	1.37	39.2
May.....	53.84	1.37	39.3
June.....	53.70	1.37	39.2
July.....	53.18	1.36	39.1
August.....	53.86	1.36	39.6
September.....	54.00	1.35	40.0
October.....	55.89	1.38	40.5
November.....	56.96	1.41	40.4
December.....	57.51	1.42	40.5
1957—			
January.....	\$55.66	\$1.42	39.2
February.....	55.81	1.42	39.3
March.....	56.06	1.43	39.2
April.....	55.77	1.43	39.0
May.....	55.48	1.43	38.8
June.....	55.20	1.43	38.6
July.....	55.34	1.43	38.7
August.....	55.59	1.42	39.4
September.....	55.59	1.42	39.4
October.....	56.91	1.43	39.8
November.....	56.02	1.44	39.9
December.....	56.16	1.44	39.0
1958—			
January.....	\$53.71	\$1.44	37.3
February.....	54.14	1.44	37.6
March.....	54.81	1.45	37.8
April.....	53.07	1.45	36.6
May.....	54.09	1.45	37.3
June.....	55.25	1.45	38.1

TABLE 39

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$46.33	\$1.17	39.6
February	47.62	1.17	40.7
March	47.50	1.17	40.6
April	46.22	1.17	39.5
May	46.49	1.18	39.4
June	47.67	1.18	40.4
July	47.67	1.18	40.4
August	48.91	1.19	41.1
September	48.79	1.19	41.0
October	49.39	1.19	41.5
November	50.10	1.19	42.1
December	49.92	1.20	41.6
1955—			
January	\$49.20	\$1.20	41.0
February	49.92	1.20	41.6
March	50.52	1.20	42.1
April	48.88	1.21	40.4
May	51.55	1.21	42.6
June	51.55	1.21	42.6
July	50.92	1.23	41.4
August	50.96	1.24	41.1
September	53.13	1.25	42.5
October	53.25	1.25	42.6
November	53.25	1.25	42.6
December	54.31	1.26	43.1
1956—			
January	\$53.21	\$1.27	41.9
February	53.59	1.27	42.2
March	54.93	1.33	41.3
April	54.00	1.33	40.6
May	54.80	1.33	41.2
June	54.80	1.33	41.2
July	54.26	1.33	40.8
August	54.93	1.33	41.3
September	54.50	1.31	41.6
October	54.52	1.32	41.3
November	55.22	1.35	40.9
December	57.68	1.37	42.1
1957—			
January	\$55.75	\$1.38	40.4
February	56.30	1.39	40.5
March	56.30	1.39	40.5
April	55.61	1.38	40.3
May	55.34	1.38	40.1
June	55.48	1.38	40.2
July	55.32	1.39	39.8
August	57.27	1.39	41.2
September	57.40	1.40	41.0
October	58.24	1.40	41.6
November	56.98	1.40	40.7
December	56.12	1.41	39.8
1958—			
January	\$54.99	\$1.41	39.0
February	54.81	1.42	38.6
March	55.41	1.41	39.3
April	54.81	1.42	38.6
May	55.38	1.42	39.0
June	56.23	1.42	39.6

TABLE 40

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$45.59	\$1.27	35.9
February	46.48	1.27	36.6
March	46.74	1.27	36.8
April	46.46	1.28	36.3
May	46.96	1.29	36.4
June	47.36	1.28	37.0
July	47.23	1.28	36.9
August	48.26	1.27	38.0
September	48.90	1.27	38.5
October	49.91	1.27	39.3
November	50.30	1.28	39.3
December	51.08	1.29	39.6
1955—			
January	\$49.79	\$1.29	38.6
February	50.70	1.30	39.0
March	51.48	1.30	39.6
April	47.97	1.30	36.9
May	50.44	1.30	38.8
June	50.83	1.30	39.1
July	50.83	1.30	39.1
August	50.82	1.28	39.7
September	52.52	1.30	40.4
October	53.43	1.30	41.1
November	54.26	1.33	40.8
December	54.67	1.34	40.8
1956—			
January	\$53.87	\$1.35	39.9
February	53.87	1.35	39.9
March	54.92	1.38	39.8
April	53.41	1.38	38.7
May	53.79	1.39	38.7
June	53.65	1.45	38.6
July	53.13	1.45	38.5
August	53.43	1.43	39.0
September	54.12	1.42	39.5
October	56.02	1.43	40.3
November	57.63	1.45	40.3
December	57.60	1.45	40.0
1957—			
January	\$55.87	\$1.44	38.8
February	56.16	1.44	39.0
March	56.12	1.45	38.7
April	55.83	1.45	38.5
May	55.54	1.45	38.3
June	55.25	1.45	38.1
July	55.54	1.45	38.3
August	55.48	1.43	38.8
September	55.10	1.42	38.8
October	55.91	1.43	39.1
November	55.39	1.45	38.2
December	56.12	1.45	38.7
1958—			
January	\$53.07	\$1.45	36.6
February	54.09	1.45	37.3
March	54.31	1.46	37.2
April	52.77	1.47	35.9
May	53.73	1.46	36.8
June	54.90	1.46	37.6

TABLE 41

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$44.00	\$1.25	35.2
February	45.13	1.25	36.1
March	45.25	1.25	36.2
April	44.60	1.26	35.4
May	44.60	1.26	35.4
June	45.00	1.25	36.0
July	44.88	1.25	35.9
August	46.75	1.25	37.4
September	47.25	1.26	37.5
October	48.51	1.26	38.5
November	50.17	1.27	39.5
December	50.29	1.27	39.6
1955—			
January	\$48.90	\$1.27	38.5
February	49.66	1.27	39.1
March	49.78	1.27	39.2
April	46.10	1.27	36.3
May	48.39	1.27	38.1
June	48.90	1.27	38.5
July	49.15	1.27	38.7
August	50.04	1.27	39.4
September	52.01	1.31	39.7
October	53.33	1.32	40.4
November	54.66	1.33	41.1
December	54.40	1.33	40.9
1956—			
January	\$53.07	\$1.33	39.9
February	53.60	1.33	40.3
March	53.60	1.35	39.7
April	51.46	1.34	38.4
May	51.05	1.34	38.1
June	50.79	1.34	37.9
July	50.41	1.33	37.9
August	51.59	1.34	38.5
September	51.46	1.34	38.4
October	55.34	1.38	40.1
November	57.37	1.42	40.4
December	56.12	1.41	39.8
1957—			
January	\$54.29	\$1.41	38.5
February	54.57	1.41	38.7
March	54.53	1.42	38.4
April	53.86	1.41	38.2
May	53.16	1.41	37.7
June	52.88	1.41	37.5
July	52.36	1.40	37.4
August	54.14	1.41	38.4
September	53.30	1.41	37.8
October	54.99	1.41	39.0
November	54.24	1.42	38.2
December	53.86	1.41	38.2
1958—			
January	\$49.98	\$1.40	35.7
February	51.66	1.40	36.9
March	51.75	1.41	36.7
April	49.21	1.41	34.9
May	50.26	1.40	35.9
June	51.52	1.40	36.8

TABLE 42

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN YARN & THREAD INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$39.67	\$1.14	34.8
February.....	40.01	1.14	35.1
March.....	40.00	1.13	35.4
April.....	39.44	1.14	34.6
May.....	40.01	1.14	35.1
June.....	40.57	1.13	35.9
July.....	41.27	1.14	36.2
August.....	42.18	1.14	37.0
September.....	41.95	1.14	36.8
October.....	42.98	1.14	37.7
November.....	44.05	1.15	38.3
December.....	44.69	1.14	39.2
1955—			
January.....	\$45.08	\$1.15	39.2
February.....	45.54	1.15	39.6
March.....	45.66	1.15	39.7
April.....	43.13	1.15	37.5
May.....	44.74	1.15	38.9
June.....	45.31	1.15	39.4
July.....	45.82	1.16	39.5
August.....	46.52	1.16	40.1
September.....	47.24	1.19	39.7
October.....	47.60	1.19	40.0
November.....	49.80	1.20	41.5
December.....	50.46	1.21	41.7
1956—			
January.....	\$50.63	\$1.22	41.5
February.....	49.85	1.21	41.2
March.....	49.57	1.23	40.3
April.....	47.34	1.22	38.8
May.....	45.62	1.21	37.7
June.....	45.86	1.21	37.9
July.....	46.48	1.22	38.1
August.....	47.46	1.22	38.9
September.....	48.07	1.22	39.4
October.....	50.78	1.26	40.3
November.....	52.78	1.30	40.6
December.....	51.34	1.29	39.8
1957—			
January.....	\$50.31	\$1.29	39.0
February.....	50.57	1.29	39.2
March.....	49.67	1.29	38.5
April.....	48.64	1.28	38.0
May.....	48.26	1.28	37.7
June.....	48.51	1.28	37.9
July.....	48.89	1.29	37.9
August.....	49.15	1.28	38.4
September.....	48.77	1.28	38.1
October.....	49.41	1.29	38.3
November.....	48.76	1.29	37.8
December.....	49.02	1.28	38.3
1958—			
January.....	\$47.36	\$1.28	37.0
February.....	46.59	1.28	36.4
March.....	45.06	1.28	35.2
April.....	43.14	1.28	33.7
May.....	44.54	1.28	34.8
June.....	45.95	1.28	35.9

TABLE 43

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN BROADWOVEN FABRIC INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$45.67	\$1.29	35.4
February	46.57	1.29	36.1
March	46.96	1.29	36.4
April	46.57	1.29	36.1
May	46.18	1.29	35.8
June	46.44	1.29	36.0
July	45.92	1.29	35.6
August	48.50	1.29	37.6
September	49.27	1.30	37.9
October	51.22	1.31	39.1
November	53.19	1.31	40.6
December	53.32	1.31	40.7
1955—			
January	\$50.44	\$1.30	38.8
February	51.09	1.31	39.0
March	51.48	1.31	39.3
April	48.73	1.31	37.2
May	50.83	1.31	38.8
June	50.83	1.31	38.8
July	51.88	1.31	39.6
August	52.40	1.31	40.0
September	55.90	1.36	41.1
October	56.99	1.37	41.6
November	58.10	1.38	42.1
December	57.68	1.37	42.1
1956—			
January	\$55.22	\$1.36	40.6
February	56.17	1.37	41.0
March	55.76	1.37	40.7
April	54.80	1.37	40.0
May	54.94	1.37	40.1
June	53.31	1.36	39.2
July	52.65	1.35	39.0
August	53.45	1.36	39.3
September	52.90	1.36	38.9
October	59.35	1.43	41.4
November	61.32	1.46	42.0
December	60.03	1.45	41.4
1957—			
January	\$57.31	\$1.44	39.8
February	56.74	1.44	39.4
March	57.13	1.45	39.4
April	56.99	1.45	39.3
May	56.02	1.44	38.9
June	55.30	1.44	38.4
July	54.86	1.44	38.1
August	57.57	1.45	39.7
September	55.97	1.45	38.6
October	58.98	1.46	40.4
November	57.52	1.46	39.4
December	56.84	1.45	39.2
1958—			
January	\$51.12	\$1.44	35.5
February	54.05	1.43	37.8
March	54.58	1.44	37.9
April	51.48	1.43	36.0
May	53.05	1.43	37.1
June	54.86	1.44	38.1

TABLE 44

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN FULL-FASHIONED HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$54.96	\$1.51	36.4
February	56.93	1.51	37.7
March	56.93	1.51	37.7
April	56.47	1.51	37.4
May	54.51	1.51	36.1
June	52.80	1.50	35.2
July	54.09	1.49	36.3
August	55.35	1.50	36.9
September	54.83	1.47	37.3
October	56.54	1.48	38.2
November	58.41	1.49	39.2
December	59.15	1.49	39.7
1955—			
January	\$57.33	\$1.47	39.0
February	60.75	1.50	40.5
March	61.50	1.50	41.0
April	54.24	1.49	36.4
May	56.55	1.50	37.7
June	55.28	1.49	37.1
July	54.68	1.49	36.7
August	55.20	1.48	37.3
September	54.09	1.49	36.3
October	57.98	1.51	38.4
November	59.74	1.52	39.3
December	58.74	1.51	38.9
1956—			
January	\$59.06	\$1.53	38.6
February	61.85	1.55	39.9
March	61.70	1.57	39.3
April	56.89	1.55	36.7
May	56.00	1.56	35.9
June	56.58	1.55	36.5
July	55.90	1.54	36.3
August	57.20	1.55	36.9
September	57.13	1.54	37.1
October	59.14	1.54	38.4
November	60.22	1.56	38.6
December	59.59	1.56	38.2
1957—			
January	\$60.51	\$1.58	38.3
February	60.42	1.59	38.0
March	60.74	1.59	38.2
April	59.50	1.57	37.9
May	54.95	1.57	35.0
June	52.44	1.57	33.4
July	54.10	1.55	34.9
August	53.28	1.54	34.6
September	53.40	1.53	34.9
October	56.46	1.53	36.9
November	56.15	1.53	36.7
December	57.90	1.54	37.6
1958—			
January	\$55.54	\$1.53	36.3
February	58.21	1.54	37.8
March	59.60	1.54	38.7
April	55.08	1.53	36.0
May	55.33	1.52	36.4
June	54.16	1.53	35.4

TABLE 45

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$40.48	\$1.16	34.9
February	41.64	1.16	35.9
March	41.30	1.16	35.6
April	38.26	1.17	32.7
May	40.00	1.18	33.9
June	41.53	1.16	35.8
July	41.06	1.16	35.4
August	43.64	1.17	37.3
September	44.13	1.18	37.4
October	45.46	1.19	38.2
November	45.96	1.20	38.3
December	44.89	1.21	37.1
1955—			
January	\$43.68	\$1.22	35.8
February	44.77	1.22	36.7
March	43.32	1.21	35.8
April	37.09	1.22	30.4
May	40.38	1.22	33.1
June	43.43	1.22	35.6
July	41.99	1.21	34.7
August	44.16	1.22	36.2
September	46.49	1.26	36.9
October	47.38	1.25	37.9
November	48.38	1.26	38.4
December	46.75	1.26	37.1
1956—			
January	\$45.06	\$1.28	35.2
February	46.72	1.28	36.5
March	46.42	1.33	34.9
April	43.47	1.35	32.2
May	44.35	1.34	33.1
June	45.43	1.34	33.9
July	46.55	1.33	35.0
August	47.84	1.34	35.7
September	48.06	1.35	35.6
October	50.18	1.36	36.9
November	50.96	1.37	37.2
December	50.37	1.38	36.5
1957—			
January	\$49.07	\$1.41	34.8
February	49.62	1.39	35.7
March	49.00	1.40	35.0
April	47.80	1.41	33.9
May	48.50	1.41	34.4
June	50.40	1.40	36.0
July	48.28	1.36	35.5
August	51.80	1.40	37.0
September	51.38	1.40	36.7
October	51.80	1.40	37.0
November	51.32	1.41	36.4
December	50.34	1.41	35.7
1958—			
January	\$47.48	\$1.43	33.2
February	48.14	1.42	33.9
March	48.14	1.42	33.9
April	45.62	1.43	31.9
May	46.90	1.40	33.5
June	49.00	1.40	35.0

TABLE 46

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN KNITTING INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$46.24	\$1.31	35.3
February.....	47.58	1.30	36.6
March.....	47.68	1.31	36.4
April.....	45.54	1.32	34.5
May.....	45.67	1.32	34.6
June.....	46.28	1.30	35.6
July.....	46.31	1.29	35.9
August.....	48.23	1.30	37.1
September.....	48.12	1.29	37.3
October.....	49.27	1.30	37.9
November.....	50.57	1.31	38.6
December.....	50.29	1.32	38.1
1955—			
January.....	\$48.97	\$1.32	37.1
February.....	51.21	1.33	38.5
March.....	50.94	1.33	38.3
April.....	44.56	1.33	35.5
May.....	48.11	1.34	35.9
June.....	49.08	1.33	36.9
July.....	47.92	1.32	36.3
August.....	49.37	1.32	37.4
September.....	50.12	1.34	37.4
October.....	52.11	1.35	38.6
November.....	53.31	1.36	39.2
December.....	52.22	1.36	38.4
1956—			
January.....	\$51.47	\$1.38	37.3
February.....	53.13	1.38	38.5
March.....	53.11	1.42	37.4
April.....	49.98	1.42	35.2
May.....	50.13	1.42	35.3
June.....	50.20	1.41	35.6
July.....	50.40	1.40	36.0
August.....	51.47	1.41	36.5
September.....	51.47	1.41	36.5
October.....	53.39	1.42	37.6
November.....	54.29	1.44	37.7
December.....	53.51	1.45	36.9
1957—			
January.....	\$52.92	\$1.47	36.0
February.....	54.10	1.47	36.8
March.....	53.51	1.47	36.4
April.....	52.77	1.47	35.9
May.....	51.10	1.46	35.0
June.....	51.04	1.45	35.2
July.....	50.55	1.42	35.6
August.....	52.13	1.44	36.2
September.....	51.84	1.44	36.0
October.....	53.28	1.44	37.0
November.....	52.93	1.45	36.5
December.....	53.07	1.45	36.6
1958—			
January.....	\$50.46	\$1.45	34.8
February.....	51.62	1.45	35.6
March.....	52.06	1.45	35.9
April.....	48.72	1.45	33.6
May.....	49.48	1.43	34.6
June.....	50.19	1.43	35.1

TABLE 47

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$35.90	\$1.02	35.2
February.....	37.43	1.02	36.7
March.....	37.54	1.02	36.8
April.....	35.65	1.01	35.3
May.....	35.70	1.02	35.0
June.....	35.29	1.02	34.6
July.....	35.39	1.02	34.7
August.....	36.31	1.02	35.6
September.....	36.52	1.02	35.8
October.....	38.15	1.02	37.4
November.....	36.52	1.02	35.8
December.....	36.01	1.02	35.3
1955—			
January.....	\$36.52	\$1.02	35.8
February.....	38.56	1.02	37.8
March.....	39.58	1.02	38.8
April.....	36.26	1.03	35.2
May.....	38.63	1.03	37.5
June.....	38.42	1.03	37.3
July.....	38.45	1.02	37.7
August.....	38.05	1.02	37.3
September.....	39.76	1.03	38.6
October.....	40.69	1.03	39.5
November.....	39.83	1.04	38.3
December.....	40.46	1.04	38.9
1956—			
January.....	\$41.23	\$1.06	38.9
February.....	41.66	1.06	39.3
March.....	45.28	1.17	38.7
April.....	43.78	1.18	37.1
May.....	42.34	1.16	36.5
June.....	42.82	1.17	36.6
July.....	43.50	1.16	37.5
August.....	45.01	1.16	38.8
September.....	45.78	1.18	38.8
October.....	44.81	1.17	38.3
November.....	43.99	1.17	37.6
December.....	42.95	1.18	36.4
1957—			
January.....	\$43.19	\$1.18	36.6
February.....	45.08	1.18	38.2
March.....	45.22	1.19	38.0
April.....	43.66	1.18	37.0
May.....	43.66	1.18	37.0
June.....	42.94	1.17	36.7
July.....	43.66	1.18	37.0
August.....	45.90	1.18	38.9
September.....	46.02	1.18	39.0
October.....	45.43	1.18	38.5
November.....	44.15	1.19	37.1
December.....	44.74	1.19	37.6
1958—			
January.....	\$43.20	\$1.19	36.3
February.....	42.95	1.18	36.4
March.....	43.67	1.19	36.7
April.....	40.46	1.19	34.0
May.....	41.53	1.19	34.9
June.....	42.24	1.18	35.8

TABLE 48

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$46.44	\$1.37	33.9
February.....	47.00	1.42	33.1
March.....	48.66	1.47	33.1
April.....	55.42	1.51	36.7
May.....	56.93	1.51	37.7
June.....	58.89	1.51	39.0
July.....	58.67	1.52	38.6
August.....	52.90	1.36	38.9
September.....	50.59	1.24	40.8
October.....	51.34	1.24	41.4
November.....	47.44	1.34	35.4
December.....	52.68	1.39	37.9
1955—			
January.....	\$54.46	\$1.46	37.3
February.....	52.20	1.50	34.8
March.....	60.61	1.55	39.1
April.....	56.36	1.57	35.9
May.....	66.33	1.61	41.2
June.....	64.55	1.59	40.6
July.....	60.37	1.56	38.7
August.....	52.61	1.28	41.1
September.....	50.58	1.19	42.5
October.....	52.72	1.19	44.3
November.....	51.38	1.37	37.5
December.....	58.95	1.50	39.3
1956—			
January.....	\$59.36	\$1.53	38.8
February.....	53.66	1.52	35.3
March.....	63.34	1.62	39.1
April.....	63.86	1.65	38.7
May.....	67.80	1.67	40.6
June.....	68.64	1.67	41.1
July.....	65.11	1.64	39.7
August.....	59.39	1.47	40.4
September.....	59.16	1.36	43.5
October.....	55.90	1.36	41.1
November.....	58.02	1.48	39.2
December.....	65.51	1.59	41.2
1957—			
January.....	\$63.99	\$1.62	39.5
February.....	64.31	1.62	39.7
March.....	65.69	1.68	39.1
April.....	64.18	1.73	37.1
May.....	73.34	1.78	41.2
June.....	67.12	1.73	38.8
July.....	73.57	1.76	41.8
August.....	57.06	1.52	37.5
September.....	57.26	1.40	40.9
October.....	55.38	1.45	37.5
November.....	57.51	1.62	35.5
December.....	65.67	1.65	39.8
1958—			
January.....	\$66.02	\$1.68	40.1
February.....	64.98	1.71	38.0
March.....	65.63	1.75	37.4
April.....	72.40	1.81	40.3
May.....	74.19	1.85	40.2
June.....	72.76	1.81	40.2

TABLE 49

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$53.22	\$1.57	33.9
February	51.34	1.57	32.7
March	51.65	1.57	32.9
April	59.57	1.61	37.0
May	61.82	1.61	38.4
June	64.48	1.62	39.8
July	67.24	1.64	41.0
August	69.72	1.66	42.0
September	68.06	1.64	41.5
October	68.23	1.66	41.1
November	62.42	1.66	37.6
December	67.06	1.66	40.4
1955—			
January	\$66.23	\$1.66	39.9
February	60.39	1.65	36.6
March	66.80	1.67	40.0
April	61.82	1.68	36.8
May	73.27	1.72	42.6
June	70.47	1.69	41.7
July	65.01	1.65	39.4
August	69.22	1.68	41.2
September	65.74	1.69	38.9
October	69.55	1.68	41.4
November	70.30	1.69	41.6
December	74.03	1.75	42.3
1956—			
January	\$72.91	\$1.74	41.9
February	62.90	1.70	37.0
March	69.65	1.75	39.8
April	69.48	1.75	39.7
May	74.58	1.78	41.9
June	75.12	1.78	42.2
July	71.05	1.75	40.6
August	75.36	1.79	42.1
September	75.12	1.78	42.2
October	73.28	1.77	41.4
November	76.80	1.82	42.2
December	77.96	1.83	42.6
1957—			
January	\$75.35	\$1.82	41.4
February	70.84	1.78	39.8
March	72.94	1.81	40.3
April	67.51	1.81	37.3
May	79.10	1.87	42.3
June	70.43	1.82	38.7
July	78.57	1.84	42.7
August	70.38	1.80	39.1
September	70.74	1.80	39.3
October	67.14	1.80	37.3
November	71.61	1.86	38.5
December	73.10	1.86	39.3
1958—			
January	\$66.02	\$1.85	40.1
February	64.98	1.84	38.0
March	65.63	1.85	37.4
April	72.40	1.89	40.3
May	74.19	1.93	40.2
June	75.74	1.87	40.5

TABLE 50

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN STEMMING & REDRYING PLANTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$37.63	\$1.12	33.6
February.....	38.16	1.16	32.9
March.....	41.29	1.24	33.3
April.....	46.31	1.29	35.9
May.....	46.57	1.29	36.1
June.....	48.63	1.29	37.7
July.....	43.97	1.26	34.9
August.....	38.84	1.07	36.3
September.....	39.38	.97	40.6
October.....	40.64	.97	41.9
November.....	34.17	1.02	33.5
December.....	39.27	1.10	35.7
1955—			
January.....	\$39.67	\$1.16	34.2
February.....	39.41	1.22	32.3
March.....	48.50	1.29	37.6
April.....	46.90	1.34	35.0
May.....	53.18	1.36	39.1
June.....	52.26	1.34	39.0
July.....	51.30	1.35	38.0
August.....	41.81	1.01	41.4
September.....	43.26	.97	44.6
October.....	44.72	.97	46.1
November.....	37.02	1.07	34.6
December.....	43.92	1.20	36.6
1956—			
January.....	\$42.94	\$1.22	35.2
February.....	39.77	1.22	32.6
March.....	52.61	1.37	38.4
April.....	52.50	1.40	37.5
May.....	54.71	1.41	38.8
June.....	56.37	1.42	39.7
July.....	52.99	1.33	38.4
August.....	47.16	1.20	39.3
September.....	51.29	1.15	44.6
October.....	46.97	1.14	41.2
November.....	44.39	1.19	37.3
December.....	52.00	1.30	40.0
1957—			
January.....	\$48.31	\$1.32	36.6
February.....	54.14	1.34	40.4
March.....	52.22	1.40	37.3
April.....	57.08	1.51	37.8
May.....	61.35	1.53	40.1
June.....	58.74	1.51	38.9
July.....	60.55	1.51	40.1
August.....	44.64	1.24	36.0
September.....	49.56	1.18	42.0
October.....	45.24	1.20	37.7
November.....	41.15	1.29	31.9
December.....	55.35	1.36	40.7
1958—			
January.....	\$52.75	\$1.37	38.5
February.....	55.01	1.44	38.2
March.....	57.07	1.49	38.3
April.....	60.76	1.55	39.2
May.....	63.92	1.61	39.7
June.....	62.33	1.59	39.2

TABLE 51

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN FURNITURE & FINISHED LUMBER INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$45.82	\$1.16	39.5
February	46.75	1.16	40.3
March	46.63	1.16	40.2
April	43.85	1.16	37.8
May	44.43	1.16	38.3
June	45.94	1.16	39.6
July	45.77	1.15	39.8
August	47.62	1.17	40.7
September	47.03	1.17	40.2
October	49.21	1.18	41.7
November	49.44	1.18	41.9
December	50.69	1.19	42.6
1955—			
January	\$48.97	\$1.18	41.5
February	50.34	1.19	42.3
March	50.34	1.19	42.3
April	47.20	1.18	40.0
May	51.05	1.19	42.9
June	51.41	1.19	43.2
July	50.58	1.21	41.8
August	53.69	1.24	43.3
September	54.19	1.24	43.7
October	54.06	1.24	43.6
November	54.75	1.25	43.8
December	55.13	1.25	44.1
1956—			
January	\$54.81	\$1.26	43.5
February	55.50	1.27	43.7
March	55.42	1.28	43.3
April	53.50	1.28	41.8
May	53.76	1.28	42.0
June	52.76	1.29	40.9
July	52.32	1.27	41.2
August	54.31	1.29	42.1
September	54.70	1.29	42.4
October	55.97	1.32	42.4
November	54.65	1.32	41.4
December	58.16	1.34	43.4
1957—			
January	\$55.59	\$1.33	41.8
February	55.33	1.33	41.6
March	54.66	1.33	41.1
April	52.93	1.32	40.1
May	52.27	1.32	39.6
June	53.20	1.33	40.0
July	51.34	1.33	38.6
August	56.30	1.35	41.7
September	56.70	1.35	42.0
October	58.36	1.37	42.6
November	55.89	1.37	41.4
December	56.17	1.36	41.3
1958—			
January	\$53.33	\$1.33	40.1
February	51.46	1.34	38.4
March	52.38	1.35	38.8
April	51.17	1.35	37.9
May	50.92	1.34	38.0
June	50.92	1.34	38.0

TABLE 52

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN HH FURNITURE, MATTRESSES &
BEDSPRINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$45.70	\$1.16	39.4
February	46.75	1.16	40.3
March	47.03	1.17	40.2
April	43.85	1.16	37.8
May	44.20	1.16	38.1
June	45.94	1.16	39.6
July	45.43	1.15	39.5
August	47.15	1.17	40.3
September	46.57	1.17	39.8
October	49.50	1.19	41.6
November	49.44	1.18	41.9
December	51.12	1.20	42.6
1955—			
January	\$49.09	\$1.18	41.6
February	50.88	1.20	42.4
March	50.88	1.20	42.4
April	47.20	1.18	40.0
May	51.36	1.20	42.8
June	51.29	1.19	43.1
July	50.70	1.21	41.9
August	53.57	1.24	43.2
September	54.38	1.25	43.5
October	54.38	1.25	43.5
November	54.75	1.25	43.8
December	55.00	1.25	44.0
1956—			
January	\$54.81	\$1.26	43.5
February	55.50	1.27	43.7
March	55.30	1.28	43.2
April	53.25	1.28	41.6
May	53.63	1.28	41.9
June	52.37	1.29	40.6
July	52.20	1.27	41.1
August	53.50	1.28	41.8
September	54.57	1.29	42.3
October	55.84	1.32	42.3
November	54.25	1.32	41.1
December	58.16	1.34	43.4
1957—			
January	\$55.59	\$1.33	41.8
February	55.20	1.33	41.5
March	54.53	1.33	41.0
April	52.80	1.32	40.0
May	52.40	1.33	39.4
June	52.93	1.33	39.8
July	50.81	1.33	38.2
August	55.76	1.35	41.3
September	56.43	1.35	41.8
October	58.23	1.37	42.5
November	55.76	1.35	41.3
December	55.90	1.36	41.1
1958—			
January	\$53.73	\$1.34	40.1
February	51.19	1.34	38.2
March	52.38	1.35	38.8
April	51.03	1.35	37.8
May	50.65	1.34	37.8
June	50.52	1.34	37.7

TABLE 53

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT
FURNITURE) IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$38.60	\$1.00	38.6
February.....	40.30	1.00	40.3
March.....	40.10	1.00	40.1
April.....	40.00	1.01	39.6
May.....	40.00	1.01	39.6
June.....	40.91	1.01	40.5
July.....	41.41	1.02	40.6
August.....	41.82	1.02	41.0
September.....	41.51	1.02	40.7
October.....	41.82	1.02	41.0
November.....	43.04	1.02	42.2
December.....	41.31	1.02	40.5
1955—			
January.....	\$41.31	\$1.02	40.5
February.....	41.82	1.02	41.0
March.....	42.94	1.02	42.1
April.....	41.41	1.03	40.2
May.....	43.88	1.03	42.6
June.....	44.41	1.04	42.7
July.....	43.16	1.05	41.1
August.....	40.60	1.06	38.3
September.....	43.37	1.05	41.3
October.....	44.41	1.06	41.9
November.....	44.31	1.06	41.8
December.....	46.01	1.08	42.6
1956—			
January.....	\$43.82	\$1.09	40.2
February.....	45.21	1.10	41.1
March.....	46.53	1.19	39.1
April.....	45.70	1.19	38.4
May.....	47.72	1.19	40.1
June.....	48.91	1.19	41.1
July.....	47.48	1.19	39.9
August.....	48.20	1.19	40.5
September.....	48.31	1.19	40.6
October.....	47.12	1.19	39.6
November.....	47.64	1.20	39.7
December.....	49.61	1.21	41.0
1957—			
January.....	\$47.19	\$1.21	39.0
February.....	48.09	1.23	39.1
March.....	48.07	1.22	39.4
April.....	48.28	1.21	39.9
May.....	48.00	1.20	40.0
June.....	47.76	1.20	39.8
July.....	48.52	1.21	40.1
August.....	49.49	1.21	40.9
September.....	48.40	1.21	40.0
October.....	49.85	1.21	41.2
November.....	49.53	1.22	40.6
December.....	45.75	1.22	37.5
1958—			
January.....	\$45.38	\$1.22	37.2
February.....	46.74	1.23	38.0
March.....	47.16	1.20	39.3
April.....	45.96	1.20	38.3
May.....	47.92	1.21	39.6
June.....	49.61	1.21	41.0

TABLE 54

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN PULP, PAPER & PAPERBOARD INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$89.10	\$1.98	45.0
February	88.59	1.96	45.2
March	89.65	2.01	44.6
April	90.05	2.01	44.8
May	91.10	2.02	45.1
June	91.15	2.03	44.9
July	91.40	2.00	45.7
August	90.55	1.99	45.5
September	94.27	2.01	46.9
October	91.25	2.01	45.4
November	92.62	2.04	45.4
December	91.80	2.04	45.0
1955—			
January	\$88.31	\$1.98	44.6
February	88.84	2.01	44.2
March	89.56	2.04	43.9
April	88.68	2.02	43.9
May	89.08	2.02	44.1
June	88.71	2.03	43.7
July	88.71	2.03	43.7
August	90.48	2.08	43.5
September	95.23	2.14	44.5
October	92.64	2.12	43.7
November	97.61	2.15	45.4
December	94.17	2.15	43.8
1956—			
January	\$98.08	\$2.17	45.2
February	96.57	2.18	44.3
March	97.01	2.18	44.5
April	94.18	2.17	43.4
May	96.98	2.25	43.1
June	96.99	2.24	43.3
July	96.50	2.26	42.7
August	95.85	2.25	42.6
September	102.05	2.33	43.8
October	100.28	2.30	43.6
November	105.30	2.34	45.0
December	98.08	2.26	43.4
1957—			
January	\$96.53	\$2.25	42.9
February	96.30	2.25	42.8
March	97.94	2.31	42.4
April	98.83	2.32	42.6
May	102.19	2.36	43.3
June	103.53	2.38	43.5
July	102.82	2.38	43.2
August	103.33	2.37	43.6
September	103.33	2.37	43.6
October	105.51	2.42	43.6
November	104.43	2.44	42.8
December	103.73	2.39	43.4
1958—			
January	\$103.20	\$2.40	43.0
February	101.39	2.38	42.6
March	102.18	2.41	42.4
April	102.05	2.39	42.7
May	100.02	2.41	41.5
June	104.44	2.39	43.7

TABLE 55

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$74.30	\$1.74	43.7
February	74.82	1.72	43.5
March	75.17	1.74	43.2
April	74.98	1.76	42.6
May	76.36	1.78	42.9
June	77.07	1.78	43.3
July	76.65	1.75	43.8
August	76.47	1.73	44.2
September	78.85	1.76	44.8
October	77.88	1.75	44.5
November	79.20	1.76	45.0
December	79.57	1.78	44.7
1955—			
January	\$76.21	\$1.76	43.3
February	76.74	1.76	43.6
March	77.17	1.77	43.6
April	74.75	1.81	41.3
May	76.43	1.79	42.7
June	76.29	1.77	43.1
July	74.93	1.81	41.4
August	78.19	1.81	43.2
September	81.40	1.85	44.0
October	80.22	1.84	43.6
November	83.47	1.88	44.4
December	81.78	1.88	43.5
1956—			
January	\$83.60	\$1.90	44.0
February	82.27	1.90	43.3
March	83.76	1.93	43.4
April	81.29	1.94	41.9
May	83.60	2.00	41.8
June	84.40	2.00	42.2
July	83.62	2.01	41.6
August	83.98	1.99	42.2
September	88.54	2.04	43.4
October	87.23	2.01	43.4
November	91.02	2.05	44.4
December	85.97	1.99	43.2
1957—			
January	\$83.36	\$1.98	42.1
February	82.37	1.98	41.6
March	83.22	2.02	41.2
April	85.26	2.03	42.0
May	88.41	2.09	42.3
June	89.87	2.09	43.0
July	90.09	2.10	42.9
August	89.01	2.07	43.0
September	89.86	2.08	43.2
October	90.72	2.10	43.2
November	89.68	2.11	42.5
December	88.83	2.09	42.5
1958—			
January	\$88.20	\$2.11	41.8
February	86.93	2.11	41.2
March	87.34	2.12	41.2
April	87.31	2.14	40.8
May	87.54	2.13	41.1
June	90.74	2.14	42.4

TABLE 56

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$43.26	\$1.04	41.6
February	43.37	1.04	41.7
March	43.58	1.04	41.9
April	44.63	1.05	42.5
May	45.15	1.05	43.0
June	45.45	1.04	43.7
July	45.24	1.04	43.5
August	44.41	1.04	42.7
September	45.15	1.05	43.0
October	44.52	1.05	42.4
November	44.31	1.05	42.2
December	43.37	1.05	41.3
1955—			
January	\$43.68	\$1.05	41.6
February	44.10	1.06	41.6
March	43.58	1.05	41.5
April	44.83	1.07	41.9
May	43.45	1.02	42.6
June	45.32	1.03	44.0
July	46.94	1.05	44.7
August	43.47	1.03	42.2
September	46.41	1.05	44.2
October	46.20	1.05	44.0
November	45.26	1.06	42.7
December	45.69	1.07	42.7
1956—			
January	\$44.94	\$1.07	42.0
February	43.98	1.07	41.1
March	47.38	1.15	41.2
April	48.84	1.16	42.1
May	48.95	1.16	42.2
June	49.84	1.17	42.6
July	49.68	1.18	42.1
August	49.37	1.17	42.2
September	50.27	1.18	42.6
October	49.09	1.18	41.6
November	48.62	1.18	41.2
December	48.91	1.19	41.1
1957—			
January	\$47.67	\$1.18	40.4
February	46.65	1.19	39.2
March	47.72	1.19	40.1
April	49.80	1.20	41.5
May	50.40	1.20	42.0
June	49.74	1.19	41.8
July	53.07	1.22	43.5
August	50.76	1.20	42.3
September	50.82	1.21	42.0
October	50.22	1.21	41.5
November	48.76	1.21	40.3
December	48.80	1.22	40.0
1958—			
January	\$49.08	\$1.23	39.9
February	48.22	1.23	39.2
March	48.59	1.23	39.5
April	50.22	1.24	40.5
May	49.72	1.24	40.1
June	52.25	1.25	41.8

TABLE 57

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$44.18	\$.95	46.5
February	44.56	.95	46.9
March	45.41	.95	47.8
April	44.93	.94	47.8
May	45.68	.94	48.6
June	47.19	.94	50.2
July	46.91	.94	49.9
August	46.41	.93	49.9
September	46.91	.94	49.9
October	46.74	.95	49.2
November	43.99	.94	46.8
December	44.46	.94	47.3
1955—			
January	\$45.12	\$.94	48.0
February	44.94	.95	47.3
March	45.98	.95	48.4
April	45.79	.95	48.2
May	47.31	.95	49.8
June	46.08	.95	48.5
July	49.35	.94	52.5
August	48.97	.94	52.1
September	48.36	.95	50.9
October	47.62	.96	49.6
November	47.14	.97	48.6
December	46.37	.97	47.8
1956—			
January	\$47.05	\$.97	48.5
February	47.14	.97	48.6
March	48.99	1.01	48.5
April	48.28	1.01	47.8
May	48.96	1.02	48.0
June	49.54	1.03	48.1
July	49.92	1.04	48.0
August	51.17	1.04	49.2
September	50.65	1.04	48.7
October	48.36	1.04	46.5
November	47.17	1.03	45.8
December	49.54	1.03	48.1
1957—			
January	\$48.10	\$1.03	46.7
February	48.45	1.02	47.5
March	49.23	1.03	47.8
April	50.37	1.03	48.9
May	49.57	1.02	48.6
June	49.47	1.02	48.5
July	52.52	1.04	50.5
August	50.44	1.04	48.5
September	50.57	1.03	49.1
October	48.46	1.04	46.6
November	48.55	1.06	45.8
December	49.57	1.08	45.9
1958—			
January	\$47.94	\$1.07	44.8
February	46.65	1.07	43.6
March	48.79	1.07	45.6
April	48.90	1.07	45.7
May	50.76	1.08	47.0
June	53.41	1.09	49.0

TABLE 58

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN CHEMICALS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$57.41	\$1.38	41.6
February	56.58	1.38	41.0
March	57.94	1.36	42.6
April	59.92	1.43	41.9
May	57.89	1.44	40.2
June	60.86	1.47	41.4
July	62.40	1.50	41.6
August	60.75	1.50	40.5
September	62.90	1.48	42.5
October	59.78	1.40	42.7
November	59.78	1.42	42.1
December	60.07	1.42	42.3
1955—			
January	\$59.63	\$1.43	41.7
February	60.44	1.46	41.4
March	62.05	1.42	43.7
April	60.92	1.43	42.6
May	61.54	1.49	41.3
June	61.97	1.53	40.5
July	63.43	1.57	40.4
August	62.80	1.57	40.0
September	64.22	1.54	41.7
October	62.58	1.49	42.0
November	62.88	1.49	42.2
December	62.67	1.51	41.5
1956—			
January	\$62.22	\$1.54	40.4
February	63.20	1.60	39.5
March	64.08	1.59	40.3
April	64.16	1.60	40.1
May	67.82	1.65	41.1
June	67.89	1.66	40.9
July	67.83	1.70	39.9
August	66.36	1.68	39.5
September	65.44	1.64	39.9
October	66.98	1.61	41.6
November	66.30	1.59	41.7
December	65.91	1.54	42.8
1957—			
January	\$65.16	\$1.57	41.5
February	66.50	1.63	40.8
March	64.80	1.60	40.5
April	67.84	1.60	42.4
May	66.47	1.67	39.8
June	68.61	1.69	40.6
July	68.21	1.74	39.2
August	68.85	1.73	39.8
September	68.04	1.68	40.5
October	69.89	1.66	42.1
November	69.47	1.67	41.6
December	69.22	1.66	41.7
1958—			
January	\$67.94	\$1.69	40.2
February	67.55	1.71	39.5
March	67.47	1.67	40.4
April	69.02	1.70	40.6
May	68.11	1.69	40.3
June	69.95	1.74	40.2

TABLE 59

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN STONE, CLAY & GLASS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$42.83	\$1.13	37.9
February	45.83	1.14	40.2
March	46.40	1.14	40.7
April	47.61	1.15	41.4
May	46.12	1.15	40.1
June	47.38	1.15	41.2
July	48.26	1.16	41.6
August	49.34	1.15	42.9
September	50.11	1.16	43.2
October	50.26	1.15	43.7
November	50.00	1.16	43.1
December	49.36	1.14	43.3
1955—			
January	\$46.44	\$1.13	41.1
February	46.90	1.13	41.5
March	50.03	1.15	43.5
April	49.18	1.16	42.4
May	51.27	1.16	44.2
June	51.01	1.17	43.6
July	50.34	1.16	43.4
August	52.36	1.19	44.0
September	52.84	1.19	44.4
October	51.80	1.18	43.9
November	50.39	1.18	42.7
December	51.88	1.19	43.6
1956—			
January	\$49.98	\$1.19	42.0
February	51.60	1.20	43.0
March	52.08	1.24	42.0
April	53.42	1.26	42.4
May	53.20	1.24	42.9
June	52.82	1.24	42.6
July	52.50	1.25	42.0
August	54.02	1.28	42.2
September	53.50	1.28	41.8
October	53.50	1.28	41.8
November	53.15	1.29	41.2
December	55.25	1.30	42.5
1957—			
January	\$52.12	\$1.29	40.4
February	53.41	1.29	41.4
March	54.53	1.28	42.6
April	55.08	1.29	42.7
May	53.54	1.29	41.5
June	54.40	1.28	42.5
July	52.92	1.31	40.4
August	54.78	1.32	41.5
September	54.78	1.32	41.5
October	56.55	1.34	42.2
November	54.67	1.34	40.8
December	54.66	1.33	41.1
1958—			
January	\$50.42	\$1.32	38.2
February	50.16	1.32	38.0
March	53.87	1.34	40.2
April	53.60	1.34	40.0
May	53.06	1.35	39.3
June	55.08	1.35	40.8

TABLE 60

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN PRINTING, PUBLISHING & ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$69.69	\$1.81	38.5
February	69.89	1.82	38.4
March	70.80	1.82	38.9
April	71.76	1.84	39.0
May	72.15	1.85	39.0
June	71.02	1.84	38.6
July	71.02	1.84	38.6
August	70.23	1.81	38.8
September	70.23	1.81	38.8
October	71.55	1.83	39.1
November	71.19	1.83	38.9
December	73.75	1.83	40.3
1955—			
January	\$70.38	\$1.80	39.1
February	70.38	1.80	39.1
March	71.50	1.81	39.5
April	72.65	1.83	39.7
May	73.53	1.82	40.4
June	71.37	1.83	39.0
July	70.46	1.83	38.5
August	72.15	1.85	39.0
September	73.28	1.86	39.4
October	73.63	1.85	39.8
November	73.84	1.86	39.7
December	75.95	1.88	40.4
1956—			
January	\$72.00	\$1.88	38.3
February	73.14	1.89	38.7
March	76.04	1.93	39.4
April	75.06	1.91	39.3
May	76.03	1.92	39.6
June	73.92	1.92	38.5
July	73.54	1.92	38.3
August	75.27	1.94	38.8
September	74.88	1.93	38.8
October	74.69	1.93	38.7
November	76.63	1.94	39.5
December	78.00	1.95	40.0
1957—			
January	\$74.69	\$1.94	38.5
February	75.26	1.96	38.4
March	76.05	1.96	38.8
April	76.83	1.96	39.2
May	76.82	1.98	38.8
June	76.04	1.97	38.6
July	75.64	1.98	38.2
August	76.63	1.97	38.9
September	77.42	1.97	39.3
October	78.01	1.99	39.2
November	76.24	1.97	38.7
December	78.80	1.99	39.6
1958—			
January	\$75.38	\$2.01	37.5
February	76.98	2.01	38.3
March	77.79	2.01	38.7
April	77.77	2.02	38.5
May	80.17	2.03	39.5
June	78.36	2.03	38.6

TABLE 61

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$58.50	\$1.37	42.7
February	58.34	1.36	42.9
March	58.62	1.36	43.1
April	57.39	1.36	42.2
May	56.58	1.36	41.6
June	57.81	1.37	42.2
July	57.39	1.36	42.2
August	59.06	1.38	42.8
September	59.78	1.40	42.7
October	60.20	1.40	43.0
November	59.92	1.40	42.8
December	58.93	1.38	42.7
1955—			
January	\$60.92	\$1.42	42.9
February	62.49	1.43	43.7
March	61.91	1.42	43.6
April	59.77	1.39	43.0
May	59.92	1.40	42.8
June	62.18	1.41	44.1
July	62.05	1.42	43.7
August	62.49	1.43	43.7
September	62.64	1.44	43.5
October	59.92	1.40	42.8
November	62.20	1.42	43.8
December	64.21	1.43	44.9
1956—			
January	\$65.12	\$1.46	44.6
February	62.78	1.44	43.6
March	63.80	1.47	43.4
April	65.86	1.49	44.2
May	63.49	1.48	42.9
June	65.25	1.50	43.5
July	64.07	1.49	43.0
August	65.55	1.50	43.7
September	67.64	1.52	44.5
October	67.47	1.53	44.1
November	67.91	1.54	44.1
December	66.68	1.54	43.3
1957—			
January	\$66.81	\$1.55	43.1
February	65.91	1.54	42.8
March	64.87	1.53	42.4
April	64.57	1.53	42.2
May	64.45	1.52	42.4
June	67.12	1.55	43.3
July	65.41	1.55	42.2
August	65.10	1.55	42.0
September	65.52	1.56	42.0
October	63.71	1.55	41.1
November	64.87	1.59	40.8
December	64.58	1.56	41.4
1958—			
January	\$64.53	\$1.57	41.1
February	64.06	1.57	40.8
March	63.36	1.58	40.1
April	64.94	1.58	41.1
May	63.27	1.57	40.3
June	65.21	1.61	40.5

TABLE 62

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NON-METALLIC MINING & QUARRYING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$44.73	\$1.11	40.3
February	50.96	1.12	45.5
March	50.74	1.13	44.9
April	48.70	1.13	43.1
May	50.37	1.15	43.8
June	52.66	1.16	45.4
July	51.16	1.16	44.1
August	54.74	1.15	47.6
September	52.30	1.17	44.7
October	48.56	1.14	42.6
November	48.79	1.14	42.8
December	46.63	1.14	40.9
1955—			
January	\$48.91	\$1.14	42.9
February	45.21	1.10	41.1
March	48.51	1.11	43.7
April	47.35	1.13	41.9
May	49.73	1.12	44.4
June	49.49	1.13	43.8
July	51.68	1.18	43.8
August	48.51	1.11	43.7
September	50.84	1.14	44.6
October	49.84	1.12	44.5
November	47.62	1.11	42.9
December	48.14	1.13	42.6
1956—			
January	\$50.78	\$1.17	43.4
February	49.42	1.16	42.6
March	55.84	1.32	42.3
April	57.82	1.32	43.8
May	59.66	1.32	45.2
June	60.59	1.32	45.0
July	59.00	1.32	44.7
August	58.12	1.33	43.7
September	58.61	1.32	44.4
October	56.89	1.32	43.1
November	57.02	1.32	43.2
December	56.66	1.33	42.6
1957—			
January	\$53.99	\$1.32	40.9
February	54.66	1.33	41.1
March	57.12	1.36	42.0
April	57.08	1.34	42.6
May	59.40	1.35	44.0
June	57.39	1.36	42.2
July	59.84	1.36	44.0
August	61.38	1.37	44.8
September	57.38	1.35	42.5
October	55.73	1.33	41.9
November	53.29	1.37	38.9
December	52.85	1.38	38.3
1958—			
January	\$52.68	\$1.39	37.9
February	46.85	1.37	34.2
March	55.06	1.38	39.9
April	54.49	1.39	39.2
May	59.48	1.38	43.1
June	59.48	1.39	45.8

TABLE 63

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$58.45	\$1.53	38.2
February.....	59.90	1.56	38.4
March.....	60.83	1.58	38.5
April.....	61.85	1.59	38.9
May.....	62.24	1.60	38.9
June.....	62.08	1.60	38.8
July.....	62.88	1.60	39.3
August.....	63.20	1.60	39.5
September.....	63.99	1.62	39.5
October.....	63.83	1.62	39.4
November.....	65.44	1.64	39.9
December.....	64.12	1.64	39.1
1955—			
January.....	\$62.59	\$1.63	38.4
February.....	63.30	1.64	38.6
March.....	63.63	1.64	38.8
April.....	73.18	1.73	42.3
May.....	73.96	1.72	43.0
June.....	64.24	1.66	38.7
July.....	66.36	1.68	39.5
August.....	67.32	1.70	39.6
September.....	65.62	1.70	38.6
October.....	65.57	1.69	38.8
November.....	68.71	1.68	40.9
December.....	65.96	1.70	38.8
1956—			
January.....	\$65.84	\$1.71	38.5
February.....	66.61	1.73	38.5
March.....	67.86	1.74	39.0
April.....	68.78	1.75	39.3
May.....	68.43	1.75	39.1
June.....	69.03	1.77	39.0
July.....	69.87	1.76	39.7
August.....	70.62	1.77	39.9
September.....	69.87	1.76	39.7
October.....	69.38	1.77	39.2
November.....	71.47	1.76	40.6
December.....	70.31	1.78	39.5
1957—			
January.....	\$72.47	\$1.83	39.6
February.....	71.92	1.83	39.3
March.....	73.05	1.84	39.7
April.....	72.31	1.84	39.3
May.....	73.45	1.85	39.7
June.....	74.45	1.88	39.6
July.....	75.62	1.90	39.8
August.....	74.67	1.90	39.3
September.....	73.71	1.89	39.0
October.....	73.91	1.90	38.9
November.....	75.58	1.88	40.2
December.....	73.71	1.89	39.0
1958—			
January.....	\$73.34	\$1.90	38.6
February.....	74.50	1.92	38.8
March.....	74.69	1.94	38.5
April.....	77.01	1.93	39.9
May.....	76.05	1.96	38.8
June.....	77.22	1.95	39.6

TABLE 64

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$61.06	\$1.42	43.0
February	60.35	1.41	42.8
March	60.35	1.43	42.2
April	60.92	1.43	42.6
May	62.64	1.45	43.2
June	62.50	1.45	43.1
July	63.36	1.47	43.1
August	63.21	1.47	43.0
September	64.23	1.48	43.4
October	63.95	1.47	43.5
November	62.93	1.46	43.1
December	62.35	1.45	43.0
1955—			
January	\$62.33	\$1.47	42.4
February	62.62	1.47	42.6
March	63.33	1.49	42.5
April	65.33	1.53	42.7
May	65.23	1.51	43.2
June	65.94	1.53	43.1
July	65.53	1.51	43.4
August	65.51	1.52	43.1
September	67.70	1.56	43.4
October	66.92	1.56	42.9
November	62.88	1.53	41.1
December	65.79	1.53	43.0
1956—			
January	\$65.68	\$1.56	42.1
February	66.49	1.61	41.3
March	67.57	1.64	41.2
April	68.72	1.64	41.9
May	68.55	1.64	41.8
June	69.30	1.65	42.0
July	69.22	1.66	41.7
August	69.44	1.63	42.6
September	69.86	1.64	42.6
October	69.54	1.64	42.4
November	69.80	1.65	42.3
December	68.06	1.64	41.5
1957—			
January	\$67.57	\$1.64	41.2
February	68.22	1.64	41.6
March	67.48	1.63	41.4
April	68.06	1.66	41.0
May	68.88	1.68	41.0
June	71.15	1.69	42.1
July	72.08	1.70	42.4
August	73.27	1.72	42.6
September	73.70	1.73	42.6
October	73.35	1.73	42.4
November	72.07	1.72	41.9
December	72.68	1.71	42.5
1958—			
January	\$72.24	\$1.72	42.0
February	72.49	1.73	41.9
March	73.25	1.74	42.1
April	72.66	1.73	42.0
May	72.07	1.72	41.9
June	73.95	1.74	42.5

TABLE 65

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN RETAIL TRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$44.51	\$1.07	41.6
February.....	43.99	1.06	41.5
March.....	44.08	1.07	41.2
April.....	42.80	1.07	40.0
May.....	44.17	1.08	40.9
June.....	44.50	1.08	41.2
July.....	45.34	1.09	41.6
August.....	45.02	1.09	41.3
September.....	44.80	1.09	41.1
October.....	44.66	1.10	40.6
November.....	44.33	1.10	40.3
December.....	43.96	1.08	40.7
1955—			
January.....	\$45.13	\$1.09	41.4
February.....	44.80	1.09	41.1
March.....	45.43	1.10	41.3
April.....	45.70	1.12	40.8
May.....	46.74	1.14	41.0
June.....	47.12	1.13	41.7
July.....	47.54	1.14	41.7
August.....	46.67	1.13	41.3
September.....	46.97	1.14	41.2
October.....	46.81	1.15	40.7
November.....	46.17	1.14	40.5
December.....	45.40	1.11	40.9
1956—			
January.....	\$47.31	\$1.14	41.5
February.....	47.27	1.15	41.1
March.....	47.21	1.16	40.7
April.....	47.79	1.18	40.5
May.....	47.91	1.18	40.6
June.....	48.26	1.16	41.6
July.....	48.20	1.17	41.2
August.....	47.97	1.17	41.0
September.....	47.44	1.18	40.2
October.....	47.39	1.17	40.5
November.....	47.55	1.18	40.3
December.....	47.15	1.17	40.3
1957—			
January.....	\$48.73	\$1.18	41.3
February.....	48.50	1.18	41.1
March.....	48.38	1.18	41.0
April.....	47.91	1.18	40.6
May.....	49.25	1.21	40.7
June.....	49.73	1.21	41.1
July.....	49.20	1.20	41.0
August.....	49.32	1.20	41.1
September.....	49.78	1.22	40.8
October.....	48.88	1.21	40.4
November.....	48.52	1.21	40.1
December.....	47.84	1.19	40.2
1958—			
January.....	\$49.20	\$1.20	41.0
February.....	48.76	1.21	40.3
March.....	48.03	1.18	40.7
April.....	48.76	1.21	40.3
May.....	49.29	1.22	40.4
June.....	49.65	1.22	40.7

TABLE 66

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN INSURANCE & BROKERAGE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$64.98		
February.....	64.00		
March.....	65.67		
April.....	65.81		
May.....	65.56		
June.....	62.79		
July.....	64.96		
August.....	66.57		
September.....	64.35		
October.....	65.63		
November.....	65.95		
December.....	68.23		
1955—			
January.....	\$67.55	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
February.....	67.34		
March.....	66.62		
April.....	66.42		
May.....	69.06		
June.....	66.58		
July.....	68.31		
August.....	70.10		
September.....	68.86		
October.....	70.31		
November.....	69.39		
December.....	70.69		
1956—			
January.....	\$71.28		
February.....	72.84		
March.....	70.66		
April.....	70.48		
May.....	70.82		
June.....	70.64		
July.....	72.31		
August.....	71.46		
September.....	71.82		
October.....	72.67		
November.....	73.19		
December.....	74.56		
1957—			
January.....	\$72.28		
February.....	74.60		
March.....	73.98		
April.....	73.02		
May.....	72.85		
June.....	73.01		
July.....	74.78		
August.....	75.24		
September.....	76.70		
October.....	75.94		
November.....	75.42		
December.....	77.77		
1958—			
January.....	\$76.24		
February.....	74.17		
March.....	77.27		
April.....	76.46		
May.....	74.57		
June.....	76.76		

TABLE 67

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN LAUNDRIES & DRY CLEANING PLANTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January.....	\$26.93	\$.67	40.2
February.....	27.61	.68	40.6
March.....	27.34	.68	40.2
April.....	28.77	.69	41.7
May.....	28.02	.68	41.2
June.....	27.27	.67	40.7
July.....	27.67	.67	41.3
August.....	26.47	.67	39.5
September.....	27.88	.68	41.0
October.....	28.08	.68	41.3
November.....	28.49	.70	40.7
December.....	29.19	.70	41.7
1955—			
January.....	\$27.67	\$.69	40.1
February.....	27.74	.69	40.2
March.....	28.15	.69	40.8
April.....	27.74	.69	40.2
May.....	28.70	.70	41.0
June.....	27.67	.69	40.1
July.....	29.33	.70	41.9
August.....	27.74	.69	40.2
September.....	28.56	.70	40.8
October.....	29.11	.71	41.0
November.....	27.93	.70	39.9
December.....	28.83	.71	40.6
1956—			
January.....	\$27.79	\$.70	39.7
February.....	28.68	.71	40.4
March.....	28.47	.71	40.1
April.....	28.61	.71	40.3
May.....	29.59	.72	41.1
June.....	28.68	.71	40.4
July.....	29.18	.71	41.1
August.....	28.26	.71	39.8
September.....	29.18	.71	41.1
October.....	30.71	.74	41.5
November.....	29.42	.73	40.3
December.....	30.34	.74	41.0
1957—			
January.....	\$28.73	\$.72	39.9
February.....	29.42	.73	40.3
March.....	29.20	.73	40.0
April.....	30.27	.74	40.9
May.....	30.12	.74	40.7
June.....	29.78	.73	40.8
July.....	29.57	.73	40.5
August.....	28.76	.73	39.4
September.....	29.42	.73	40.3
October.....	29.67	.74	40.1
November.....	29.23	.72	39.5
December.....	29.72	.78	38.1
1958—			
January.....	\$28.93	\$.74	39.1
February.....	28.64	.73	40.0
March.....	29.48	.75	39.3
April.....	29.93	.75	39.9
May.....	29.93	.75	39.9
June.....	29.30	.74	39.6

TABLE 68

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
WORKED PER WEEK IN HOTELS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1954—			
January	\$22.44	\$.49	45.8
February	22.55	.50	45.1
March	23.72	.51	46.5
April	22.95	.51	45.9
May	24.06	.53	45.4
June	22.95	.51	45.0
July	23.31	.51	45.7
August	23.50	.52	45.2
September	23.31	.51	45.7
October	23.96	.53	45.2
November	23.36	.51	45.8
December	23.15	.50	46.3
1955—			
January	\$22.93	\$.49	46.8
February	23.30	.50	46.6
March	23.10	.50	46.2
April	22.98	.49	46.9
May	23.71	.52	45.6
June	23.61	.52	45.4
July	23.87	.52	45.9
August	23.76	.52	45.7
September	23.97	.51	47.0
October	23.66	.51	46.4
November	23.77	.51	46.6
December	24.17	.51	47.4
1956—			
January	\$24.49	\$.52	47.1
February	24.34	.52	46.8
March	24.54	.52	47.2
April	24.75	.53	46.7
May	24.18	.52	46.5
June	25.12	.53	47.4
July	24.80	.53	46.8
August	24.54	.53	46.3
September	24.27	.53	45.8
October	24.65	.52	47.4
November	25.16	.54	46.6
December	25.33	.54	46.9
1957—			
January	\$25.44	\$.53	48.0
February	25.38	.54	47.0
March	25.06	.54	46.4
April	25.47	.55	46.3
May	25.22	.54	46.7
June	24.75	.55	45.0
July	25.87	.56	46.2
August	25.82	.56	46.1
September	25.41	.55	46.2
October	24.54	.52	47.2
November	25.41	.55	46.2
December	25.52	.55	46.4
1958—			
January	\$26.90	\$.57	47.2
February	26.33	.57	46.2
March	26.85	.58	46.3
April	26.68	.58	46.0
May	26.62	.58	45.9
June	27.78	.62	44.8

TABLE 69
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands of Employees)
North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1956

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment.....	1078.9	1077.9	1082.9	1071.7	1074.9	1077.8	1075.8	1095.0	1112.6	1104.3	1107.9	1114.0	1089.5
Total Manufacturing.....	471.4	468.5	466.4	461.2	459.9	462.6	460.0	477.0	483.6	480.0	481.3	475.2	470.6
Total Nonmanufacturing.....	607.5	609.4	616.5	610.5	615.0	615.2	615.8	618.0	629.0	624.3	626.6	638.8	618.9
Durable Goods.....	125.3	125.5	125.5	124.0	124.8	126.0	124.9	125.1	120.0	118.5	124.8	125.1	124.1
Primary Metal Products.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8
Electrical Machinery.....	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.7	19.4	13.8	13.9	19.6	19.6	18.0
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	38.6	38.9	38.8	37.4	37.7	37.9	36.8	36.5	36.4	35.0	35.1	35.3	37.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills.....	28.0	28.2	28.2	27.2	27.3	27.5	26.5	26.1	25.9	24.5	24.6	24.5	26.5
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wooden Containers.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	37.9	38.4	38.0	37.4	37.3	37.7	37.8	38.2	38.6	38.3	38.9	39.1	38.1
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedspring Products.....	34.3	34.7	34.3	33.6	33.5	33.8	33.9	34.2	34.6	34.4	35.0	35.2	34.3
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.7
Other Durable Goods ¹	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0
Nondurable Goods.....	346.1	343.0	340.9	337.2	335.1	336.6	335.1	351.9	363.6	361.5	356.5	350.1	346.5
Textile Mill Products.....	237.6	236.4	235.4	231.6	229.8	230.2	228.8	231.9	232.2	232.4	233.9	234.1	232.8
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	53.5	53.3	52.8	51.9	50.8	50.4	49.7	49.8	49.9	50.1	50.1	50.2	51.0
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	103.2	102.4	102.0	101.2	101.0	101.0	100.4	101.4	100.4	100.4	101.5	101.8	101.4
Knitting Mills.....	65.7	65.7	65.4	62.9	62.5	63.2	62.9	64.7	65.6	65.6	65.9	65.5	64.6
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	24.8	24.8	24.7	23.8	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	23.2
Seamless Hosiery.....	32.3	32.2	32.1	30.4	30.6	31.4	31.5	32.9	33.7	33.9	34.2	34.1	32.4
Apparel & Other Finished Products.....	24.2	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.3	24.5	24.0	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.2	24.7
Men's & Boys' Garments.....	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6
Food & Kindred Products.....	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.9	23.3	24.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.7
Beverage Products.....	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
Tobacco Manufacturers.....	27.0	25.2	24.3	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.4	36.5	47.0	44.9	37.6	30.8	30.4
Cigarettes.....	14.2	14.2	13.1	12.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.8
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants.....	10.5	8.6	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	19.1	29.8	28.0	20.0	13.6	13.3
Paper & Allied Products.....	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.8
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills.....	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9
Printing, Publishing & Allied Mills.....	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.7
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	13.0	12.6	13.3	13.5	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.3	12.7
Other Nondurable Goods ²	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9

TABLE 69—Continued
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
 North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
 1956

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
Non-Metallic Mining.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Contract Construction.....	54.2	54.6	55.8	56.4	57.7	60.1	60.9	60.6	59.6	56.1	55.9	54.7	57.2
Communication, Transportation & Public Utilities.....	62.6	62.2	62.4	61.9	61.9	62.1	62.8	63.0	63.3	62.3	62.1	62.4	62.4
Transportation (Except R. R.).....	28.4	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.4	27.8	27.8	28.2	27.9
Communication & Public Utilities.....	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.6
Trade.....	221.3	220.8	225.0	219.2	220.7	221.9	224.1	225.6	228.3	228.4	230.7	243.5	225.8
Wholesale.....	52.5	52.7	52.7	52.1	52.0	53.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	55.0	55.0	56.0	53.6
Retail.....	168.8	168.1	172.3	167.1	168.7	168.9	170.2	171.6	174.0	173.4	175.7	187.5	172.2
Retail General Merchandise.....	33.4	33.1	35.3	34.6	35.7	35.7	35.5	36.5	38.3	39.8	41.6	50.6	37.5
Department Stores.....	15.8	15.6	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.3	17.9	18.8	19.6	23.7	17.8
Limited Price Variety.....	9.0	8.7	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.3	10.6	11.1	15.4	10.0
Retail Food Stores.....	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.9	30.0
Grocery Stores.....	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.5	23.8	24.3	23.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Service.....	96.1	96.4	96.8	96.7	97.0	98.6	99.3	99.9	99.9	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0
Hotels & Rooming Houses.....	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.0
Personal Services.....	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.7
Laundries & Dry Cleaners.....	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.2
Government.....	138.6	138.3	139.3	139.3	139.9	134.8	130.9	131.1	140.4	141.8	142.2	142.6	138.1

¹Includes: Transportation Equipments, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

²Includes: Petroleum Products, Rubber, and Leather Goods Manufacturing.

TABLE 70
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
 (In Thousands of Employees)
 North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
 1957

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment.....	1080.1	1074.5	1076.4	1083.5	1082.0	1082.0	1078.5	1067.8	1114.3	1108.5	1101.1	1105.0	1090.3
Total Manufacturing.....	468.8	464.6	461.9	460.7	456.7	458.5	456.1	474.8	484.0	471.1	471.1	466.9	467.0
Total Nonmanufacturing.....	611.3	609.9	614.5	622.8	625.3	623.5	622.4	623.0	630.3	628.4	630.0	638.1	623.3
Durable Goods.....	124.8	124.1	123.3	124.5	123.6	124.6	124.8	125.5	125.4	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.7
Primary Metal Products.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0
Fabricated Metal Products.....	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.7
Electrical Machinery.....	19.6	19.4	18.9	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4
Lumber & Timber Products.....	34.5	33.7	34.0	34.4	34.1	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.8
Sawmills & Planing Mills.....	24.0	23.3	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.5
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.....	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Wooden Containers.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	39.3	39.2	38.1	38.9	37.7	38.5	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	38.9
HH Furniture, Matt., & Bedspring Products.....	35.4	35.4	34.3	35.1	33.8	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.4	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.1
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2
Other Durable Goods.....	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3
Nondurable Goods.....	344.0	340.5	338.6	336.2	333.1	333.9	331.3	349.3	358.6	354.7	346.0	342.2	342.3
Textile Mill Products.....	231.1	230.0	229.1	227.7	226.3	226.1	223.7	226.6	226.6	226.0	225.3	224.3	227.0
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	49.1	48.8	48.2	47.7	47.7	47.4	46.7	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.6	47.3	47.7
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	100.7	99.7	99.4	99.1	98.4	98.0	97.3	98.0	98.1	98.4	97.9	97.1	98.5
Knitting Mills.....	64.9	65.0	65.1	64.4	63.7	64.1	62.9	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.6	63.7	64.2
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.1	20.6	20.5	19.1	19.3	19.0	19.3	19.0	19.0	20.0
Seamless Hosiery.....	34.1	34.3	34.3	33.8	33.6	34.1	34.3	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.7	36.2	34.8
Apparel & Other Finished Products.....	25.0	25.2	25.7	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.3	26.9	26.5	26.3	26.9
Men's & Boys' Garments.....	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.9	24.7	24.0	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.2
Beverage Products.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Tobacco Manufacturers.....	28.4	26.1	24.5	23.3	23.2	23.7	23.7	37.7	47.0	42.1	34.4	31.0	30.4
Cigarettes.....	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.5	17.1	16.8	16.1
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants.....	11.2	8.7	6.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	19.0	28.3	23.6	15.3	12.3	12.3
Paper & Allied Products.....	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills.....	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries.....	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.0	11.2	10.9	11.3	10.5	11.9	12.7	13.0	12.1
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0

TABLE 70—Continued
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands of Employees)

North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1957

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8
Mining.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1
Non-Metallic Mining.....	50.4	49.8	51.7	54.5	56.9	58.5	58.8	58.9	58.6	57.6	56.9	53.8	55.5
Contract Construction.....	62.1	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.3	63.1	62.7	63.0	62.9	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.5
Communication, Transport, & Public Utilities.....	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.8	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.1	29.5	29.8	28.7
Transportation (Except R. R.).....	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.9
Communication & Public Utilities.....	221.3	219.5	221.5	225.2	223.4	223.6	224.8	226.5	227.5	227.6	229.4	239.7	225.8
Trade.....	53.7	53.8	54.3	54.7	54.6	54.9	54.3	54.4	54.3	54.5	54.9	54.8	54.4
Wholesale.....	167.6	165.7	167.2	170.5	168.8	168.7	170.5	172.1	173.2	173.1	174.5	184.9	171.4
Retail.....	34.9	33.9	34.6	36.7	35.6	35.3	35.5	36.4	37.8	38.5	39.3	48.1	37.2
Retail General Merchandise.....	15.9	15.4	16.0	16.9	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.5	22.2	17.1
Department Stores.....	8.8	8.5	8.6	9.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	13.3	9.4
Limited Price Variety.....	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.3
Retail Food Stores.....	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.3	23.8
Grocery Stores.....	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.3	34.6	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	98.1	98.2	98.6	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.9	101.1	100.1	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.8
Service.....	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	7.0
Hotels & Rooming Houses.....	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.2	25.3	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.4
Personal Services.....	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1
Laundries & Dry Cleaners.....	142.1	142.8	142.5	142.9	143.4	138.2	135.7	134.9	142.9	143.7	143.9	144.8	141.5
Government.....													

¹ Includes: Transportation Equipments, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

² Includes: Petroleum Products, Rubber, and Leather Goods Manufacturing.

TABLE 71
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
EMPLOYMENT 1956

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL	92.8	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.3	94.7	94.7	95.1	96.2	96.0	96.8	97.5	95.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.3
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	70.0	70.2	70.9	71.2	71.1	71.4	71.4	71.6	72.6	72.6	73.2	73.9	71.7
Textiles.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1
Knitting Mills.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Food.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Machinery.....	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
Printing & Publishing.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Metal Products.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Apparel.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.3
Contract Construction.....	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.0	8.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.9
Trade.....	28.3	28.2	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.6	30.8	29.0
Wholesale Trade.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.8
Retail Trade.....	15.8	15.7	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.5	17.6	16.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
Service.....	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.1
Government Employment.....	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1956

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.6	41.3	41.1	40.8	39.7	40.2	39.2	40.1	40.2	41.4	40.9	41.5	40.7
Textiles.....	41.1	42.1	41.1	39.6	38.3	38.7	37.9	38.2	38.2	41.5	41.1	40.7	39.9
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	43.4	42.7	41.6	40.9	39.6	38.9	38.9	38.2	38.3	43.2	43.3	43.3	41.0
Knitting.....	36.6	41.3	40.7	37.4	34.7	37.2	36.2	36.4	36.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	37.8
Food.....	40.5	38.1	39.6	41.1	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.0	39.8	41.4	40.3
Machinery.....	44.9	43.2	43.5	43.9	43.7	43.5	42.9	43.3	43.9	44.4	43.0	43.6	43.6
Printing & Publishing.....	37.5	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.7	37.6	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.0	39.4	39.4	38.2
Metal Products.....	43.2	43.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	43.6	42.1	42.1	41.5	42.7	43.7	43.2	42.9
Apparel.....	38.9	37.8	38.3	38.0	36.3	38.4	37.1	37.0	36.5	39.2	38.7	38.1	37.6
Chemicals.....	44.2	42.1	39.2	38.9	39.0	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.5	39.0	39.7	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	42.3	42.9	42.7	43.6	41.0	42.0	41.3	42.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	44.0	42.3

¹Includes: Lumber, Furniture, Paper, Leather, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Industries.

TABLE 71—Continued
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1956

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING -----	\$ 57.82	\$ 57.82	\$ 58.77	\$ 58.34	\$ 56.77	\$ 57.89	\$ 56.06	\$ 57.74	\$ 58.29	\$ 61.27	\$ 60.53	\$ 61.84	\$ 58.61
Textiles-----	56.31	58.10	57.13	54.65	52.47	53.02	51.92	51.95	51.95	59.35	58.77	58.20	55.46
Broadwoven Fabric Mills-----	61.19	59.35	57.82	56.58	53.86	52.90	52.52	51.95	52.09	64.37	64.95	64.52	57.40
Knitting Mills-----	53.07	51.12	60.24	54.98	51.36	54.68	53.58	53.14	52.42	57.28	56.79	56.15	55.19
Food-----	45.41	46.10	49.80	52.61	51.05	52.25	52.65	53.04	53.45	52.00	51.74	54.65	51.58
Machinery-----	45.55	46.94	54.82	56.29	53.55	54.95	53.49	54.95	57.17	70.15	67.08	68.02	65.84
Printing & Publishing-----	73.50	75.06	77.16	75.26	77.01	74.82	74.94	77.14	76.03	74.86	78.01	79.98	76.02
Metal Products-----	50.71	52.04	74.21	71.39	71.99	74.99	69.89	68.64	70.72	73.02	75.60	75.60	72.93
Apparel-----	53.29	56.18	43.93	44.08	41.02	43.78	40.77	42.11	41.61	45.86	40.34	43.43	42.11
Chemicals-----	55.69	54.73	53.33	52.13	52.65	53.76	55.20	56.26	53.76	54.32	54.60	54.79	53.99
Stone, Clay & Glass-----	56.26	57.49	58.07	59.30	54.12	56.28	54.52	56.82	58.24	57.13	57.55	62.04	57.53

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1956

	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.44
TOTAL MANUFACTURING -----	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.39
Textiles-----	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.39
Broadwoven Fabric Mills-----	1.45	1.48	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.46	1.49	1.40
Knitting Mills-----	1.22	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.28
Food-----	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.50	1.48	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.51
Machinery-----	1.96	1.97	2.02	1.96	1.99	1.99	2.02	2.03	1.98	1.97	1.98	2.03	1.99
Printing & Publishing-----	1.66	1.66	1.70	1.71	1.69	1.72	1.66	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.75	1.70
Metal Products-----	1.01	1.01	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.17	1.13	1.14	1.12
Apparel-----	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.36
Chemicals-----	1.33	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.32	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.41	1.36
Stone, Clay & Glass-----													

TABLE 72
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS & EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
EMPLOYMENT 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL	95.4	95.3	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.3	97.0	97.2	97.9	98.6	96.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.5	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.5
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	71.9	71.6	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.4	73.3	73.0	73.8	73.9	74.5	75.2	73.2
Textiles	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.2
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Knitting Mills.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Food	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Machinery	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Printing & Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.4
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
Trade	29.6	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.6	31.5	30.1
Wholesale Trade.....	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2
Retail Trade.....	16.5	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.2	18.2	16.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Service	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2
Government Employment	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1957													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.9	39.6	40.2	41.2	40.5	40.5	39.8	39.7	40.4	40.7	39.9	40.4	40.2
Textiles	39.4	38.1	39.2	41.0	39.8	40.3	37.6	37.0	38.1	40.1	40.0	40.6	39.3
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	40.7	38.7	39.3	43.2	42.5	44.3	40.0	41.0	40.8	41.7	42.3	42.6	41.4
Knitting Mills.....	37.3	35.6	38.6	38.2	36.1	36.7	34.5	30.7	33.9	38.0	38.3	39.0	36.5
Food	38.5	38.2	39.5	40.5	40.8	40.2	42.6	40.2	40.7	40.9	40.1	39.9	40.2
Machinery	42.7	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.6	42.9	43.2	41.5	40.6	41.2	42.8
Metal Products	40.3	41.1	40.8	42.0	40.2	40.9	42.6	41.1	41.1	40.0	40.2	39.2	40.8
Apparel	38.6	38.3	38.1	37.8	37.5	38.1	37.0	38.6	37.8	38.5	37.4	38.9	38.1
Chemicals	39.3	38.8	39.7	40.1	38.8	39.0	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.6	39.3	40.0	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	41.8	40.0	41.2	42.6	41.2	43.1	40.0	40.7	40.1	41.2	41.2	41.9	41.3

Includes: Lumber, Furniture, Paper, Leather, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Industries.

TABLE 72—Continued

CHARLOTTE AREA—Continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$ 60.25	\$ 59.80	\$ 60.70	\$ 63.04	\$ 61.97	\$ 61.97	\$ 60.89	\$ 60.74	\$ 62.22	\$ 62.68	\$ 61.45	\$ 62.22	\$ 61.51
Textiles.....	56.34	54.10	55.66	58.63	56.52	58.44	53.39	52.17	54.10	56.94	57.20	57.95	55.81
Broadwoven Fabric.....	59.83	56.12	57.38	64.37	62.90	66.45	58.40	59.86	59.98	61.72	63.03	62.49	60.86
Knitting Mills.....	55.20	53.04	56.36	57.62	53.07	55.05	51.41	45.13	49.33	55.10	53.33	53.07	53.29
Food.....	50.05	49.66	50.96	52.25	54.26	53.06	57.94	53.47	54.13	54.81	53.33	53.07	53.06
Machinery.....	68.32	69.23	69.23	75.48	74.70	69.66	67.73	68.21	68.55	66.82	65.77	68.33	68.34
Metal Products.....	70.12	72.34	71.81	73.92	71.15	71.17	70.12	69.95	73.16	71.20	71.56	68.29	71.51
Apparel.....	45.16	44.43	44.20	44.23	42.75	43.82	42.55	44.78	44.23	44.66	43.76	44.74	44.20
Chemicals.....	56.20	57.71	56.77	57.74	56.26	56.94	60.34	60.40	59.50	59.68	58.11	60.00	58.36
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	57.27	54.40	56.86	59.64	57.27	60.77	56.40	56.17	56.14	59.33	58.33	59.32	57.82

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.53
Textiles.....	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	1.47	1.45	1.46	1.49	1.48	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.47
Knitting Mills.....	1.48	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.47	1.46
Food.....	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.33	1.32	1.36	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.32
Machinery.....	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.67	1.68	1.62	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.61	1.62
Metal Products.....	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.74	1.71	1.74	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.76
Apparel.....	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16
Chemicals.....	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.52	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.47
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.38	1.40	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.40

TABLE 73
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands of Employees)
1956

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.3	43.7	42.2	42.1	43.3	43.0	43.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Textile Mill Products.....	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.5
Knitting Mills.....	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.0
Apparel.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
HH Furniture.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Printing & Allied Industries.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals.....	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Metal Products.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Manufacturing Industries*.....	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.1

*Includes: Tobacco, Paper, Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass, Electrical Machinery, Transportation Equipment, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 74
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands of Employees)
1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	42.8	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.4	42.5	42.9	43.5	43.7	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Textile Mill Products.....	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.6
Knitting Mills.....	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5
Apparel.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9
HH Furniture.....	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Printing & Allied Industries.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Chemicals.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Metal Products.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Manufacturing Industries.....	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.2

*Includes: Tobacco, Paper, Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass, Electrical Machinery, Transportation Equipment, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

INDEX OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1	Estimated Number of Employees in North Carolina Earning Less Than Seventy Five Cents an Hour	10
Table 2	Report of Expenditures, Department of Labor, 1956-57	15
Table 3	Report of Expenditures, Department of Labor, 1957-58	16
Table 4	Labor Law, Safety and Health Violations Noted During the Biennium	21
Table 5	Compliances Noted During the Biennium	22
Table 6	Wage-Hour Work During the Biennium	23
Table 7	Boiler Bureau Production Report	26
Table 8	Combined Report of Boiler Inspectors' Activities	27
Table 9	Boiler Bureau Income, Disbursements, and Inspection Activities	28
Table 10	Biennial Report of Boiler Bureau	28
Table 11	Boiler Bureau Revenues and Expenses	29
Table 12	Bureau of Elevator Inspections Activity Report	31
Table 13	Accident Report of Mines and Quarries, 1956	35
Table 14	Accident Report of Mines and Quarries, 1957	35
Table 15	Violations and Compliances in Mines, Quarries, and Sand and Gravel Pits	36
Table 16	Annual Report of Mines, Quarries and Pits, 1956	36
Table 17	Annual Report of Mines, Quarries and Pits, 1957	36
Table 18	Construction Safety Inspection Work	38
Table 19	Lost-Time Injury Rates in North Carolina industries	42
Table 20	Labor-Management Relations Cases	49
Table 21	Workers Involve in Labor-Management Cases	50
Table 22	Strikes in North Carolina During Biennium	50
Table 23	Labor-Management Cases and Strikes In North Carolina, 1941-1957	51
Table 24	Registered Apprenticeship Programs, Participating Establishments, and Apprentices, By Type of Program	54

Table 25	Programs, Occupations, and Expected Completion Date of Registered Apprentices	55
Table 26	Journeymen Employed and Estimated Potential Apprentices	56
Table 27	Apprentices Completed, by Industrial Group	57
Table 28	Apprentices Completed, by Occupation Group	58
Table 29	Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, Registrations and Placements	61
Table 30	Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, Summary	62
Table 31	Certificates Issued To Minors	66
Table 32	Certificates Issued To Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age	66
Table 33	Certificates Issued To Minors In Selected North Carolina Cities	67
Table 34	Certificates Issued To Minors In North Carolina, By County of Issue	68
Table 35	Building Construction In North Carolina Cities	69
Table 36	Value of Building Construction Authorized In North Carolina Cities, By City	70
Table 37	Value of Building Construction, By City, For Selected Years	71

**AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NORTH CAROLINA:**

Table 38	Manufacturing Industries	72
Table 39	Durable Goods Industries	73
Table 40	Non-Durable Goods Industries	74
Table 41	Textile Industries	75
Table 42	Yarn and Thread Industry	76
Table 43	Broadwoven Fabrics Industry	77
Table 44	Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry	78
Table 45	Seamless Hosiery Industry	79
Table 46	Knitting Industry	80
Table 47	Apparel and Other Finished Products	81
Table 48	Tobacco Industries	82
Table 49	Cigarette Industry	83
Table 50	Stemming and Redrying Plants	84
Table 51	Furniture and Finished Lumber Industries	85

Table 52 Household Furniture, Mattresses and Bedsprings	86
Table 53 Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	87
Table 54 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Industries	88
Table 55 Paper and Allied Industries	89
Table 56 Food Products Industries	90
Table 57 Beverage Industries	91
Table 58 Chemicals and Allied Industries	92
Table 59 Stone, Clay and Glass Industries	93
Table 60 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	94
Table 61 Machinery (Except Electrical) Industries	95
Table 62 Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying	96
Table 63 Communication and Public Utilities	97
Table 64 Wholesale Trade	98
Table 65 Retail Trade	99
Table 66 Insurance and Brokerage Industries	100
Table 67 Laundries and Dry Cleaning Plants	101
Table 68 Hotels	102
Table 69 Estimated Nonagricultural Employment In North Carolina, 1956	103
Table 70 Estimated Nonagricultural Employment In North Carolina, 1957	105
Table 71 Detailed Report Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, Charlotte Area, 1956	107
Table 72 Detailed Report Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, Charlotte Area, 1957	109
Table 73 Greensboro-High Point Area, Factory Employment, 1956	111
Table 74 Greensboro-High Point Area, Factory Employment, 1957	112

